



The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.



VOL XIV NO. 3-

BOMBAY MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1926

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
9 Jan.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,220
16 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,567
23 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,980
30 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	20,847
13 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,567
20 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	19,941
27 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,100
6 Mar.	CHINA	MACEDONIA	20,837
13 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,100
20 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,002
27 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,560
31 "	CHINA	MACEDONIA	7,932
3 April	NALDERAX	MACEDONIA	15,993
10 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,433
17 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	10,919
24 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,565
1 May	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,227
8 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	16,109
15 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	10,109
29 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	20,847
5 June	CHINA	MACEDONIA	7,932
12 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	10,941
19 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	20,837

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India. * Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India. o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua".

1. S. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates: 1st Saloon to London £20, £20, & £20. 2nd Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56. 3rd Saloon to London £54, and £52. 4th Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48. The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Jan.	WARFIELD	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARCHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD	6,000
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons.
1926			
8th Jan.	JEYPORE	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
19th Jan.	KASHMIR	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
24th "	NAGPORE	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
31st "	KIDDERPORE	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
16th Feb.	LAHORE	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
2nd Mar.	DELTA	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
9th "	DELTA	China, Japan, Straits, China.	
2nd Apr.	MOOLTAN	Australia.	

* Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons.
1926			
4th Jan.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	
6th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa.	
6th "	BAMORA	East & S. Africa.	
8th "	VARELA	East & S. Africa.	
9th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busch.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.



N. Y. K. LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Comman-der.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru	Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.
Shanghai Maru	...	4104	6th Jan.	30th Jan.
*Morioka Maru	T. Moroi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan.
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tanaka Maru	J. Fujisawa	5815	29th Jan.	12th Feb.
Liverpool Maru	...	5854	20th Jan.	30th Jan.
Tokio Maru	G. Masuda	5073	20th Jan.	2nd Feb.
Muroran Maru	Z. Hirai	5374	12th Feb.	24th Feb.
Rakata Maru	G. Matsushita	5970	16th Feb.	2nd Mar.

* Proceeds to Karachi. * Passenger Steamer.

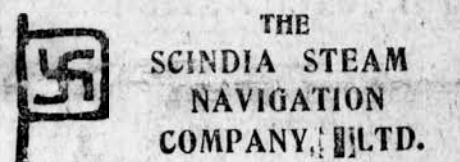
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steuerage
Singapore	300	200	100	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	150
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.
Allie Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telep. No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.



ORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30.6.25	30,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amritsar	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Amritsar	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.)
Amritsar	Jullundur	(Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar
Amritsar	Jullundur	Peshawar

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 per cent from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA, Manager.
Fasson House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each

PAID-UP CAPITAL:— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid Rs. 3,75,00,000

150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 1,25,00,000

Rs. 5,02,50,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 4,77,50,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF Shareholders Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:— SIR NORCOT WHITE, C.I.E., N. M. MURRAY.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:— Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE:— 5, Whitlington Avenue, E. C. 3.

MANAGER:— Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:—

Abbotabad	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Agra	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay
Amritsar	Bombay	Bombay	Bombay

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT (REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.

DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Head Office: 2, Rumpart Row, Fort, Bombay.)

A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS

Apply for particulars to: Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE

IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab

Apply for all particulars to Head Office. Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TICKETS TOURS

HOMeward PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc., (Incorporated in U. S. A.)

20, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

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THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in India

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY, BART.

CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30.4.22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennial and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS:—LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will apply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms: For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA, 94, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared and Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, Public Accountant.

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. Tel. No. 22997.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Ecty, Watery Eye, Cornes Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dress Rs. 2-8. 2 Dramas, 40 Ash-free postcard to NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE, Kandi, Bengal, India.

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Private Short-
cements are in-
these columns
following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and ad-
dress of the advertiser
is required, not neces-
sarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not
their names and ad-
resses published will be
in a Box number.
words: Apply Box
Advertisement
partment, "Bombay
Chronicle," to be paid

plies to advertise-
ments cannot be for-
warded, but can be ob-
tained at the office on
production of the vouch-
er.

Answers to advertise-
ments should be ad-
dressed as follows:—Box
Number—Advertisement
Department "Bombay
Chronicle," office,
Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to
advertisements are des-
troyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for posts of
CLERKS. Apply to MANAGER,
Delhi Commercial Co., Delhi Cloth Market,
DELHI. A R2372

WANTED—A FAST SHORT-HAND
TYPIST. Two Hours Daily, Stand-
ing Salary required. To Post Office Box
462, Bombay. A R2402

WANTED A CASHIER on Rs. 150-250
for a limited concern, carrying on
Motor Transport Business. Only those
need apply who can furnish Rs. 5,000 in
cash as security. Apply to Post Box 632,
Calcutta. A 2396

WANTED—AGENTS for the sale of a
respectable and well established
Coal Company's Shares on pay and com-
mission. Apply at once with copies of
certificates and references to Box No. 1147,
Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A 24737

WANTED—A KARBHARI for the SAG-
BARA STATE under RAJPIPLA
must have Judicial and Revenue expe-
rience. Retired British Officer preferred.
Pay up to Rs. 200 per month. Apply stat-
ing qualifications, experience, salary expec-
ed, etc., to ANKLESARIA, Esq., Bar-at-
Law, Ankleswar. A R2373

WANTED—Well educated influential gen-
tlemen, having good experience
in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency
on very lucrative terms including Com-
mission and Salary on guaranteed business.
For particulars apply to the MANAGING
AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO.
LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar
Street, Calcutta. A 24684

WANTED FOR A GROUP OF FOUR
SPINNING MILLS—(1) AN ENER-
GETIC SUPERINTENDENT with a thor-
ough knowledge of Carding and Mule
Spinning. Pay Rs. 750 per month. (2)
YOUR SPINNING MASTERS with a thor-
ough knowledge of Mule Spinning and
Carding, on a pay of Rs. 400 to 500 accord-
ing to the size of the Mill for which he is
selected. (3) ONE CARDING MASTER,
on a pay of Rs. 450 per month, with a thor-
ough knowledge of Carding. Each of the
above Officers can, in addition to the above
mentioned Standing Salary, earn every
month an amount equal to that Salary,
such remuneration being based on (a) Ave-
rage Daily Production, (b) Decreased per-
centage of Waste, (c) Decreased Cost of
Production and (d) Quality of Yarn. Ave-
rage quality of cotton used is Fully Good
Bengal. Free quasi-furnished quarters will
be provided. Only experienced men need
apply with copies of testimonials. Appli-
cants must be prepared to join duty not
later than 31st January, 1926. Applica-
tions should reach THE MANAGING AGENT
OF THE AGRA UNITED MILLS, LD.,
Agra, not later than 15th January, 1926.
A 24713

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-
HAND TYPIST with good know-
ledge of correspondence. Apply immedi-
ately with testimonials to Box No. 1155
Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2403

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—fast and
accurate STENOGRAPHER. Tem-
porary Post. Salary Seventy-five. Apply
BY LETTER ONLY enclosing testimonials
to DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Ballard
Estate. A 24764

WANTED—A JAIN GRADUATE or
UNDER-GRADUATE as a Superin-
tendent and ENGLISH TEACHER for a
Jain Boarding. Pay according to quali-
fications. Apply Box No. 1151, Advt.
Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." A R2509

WANTED—A VAISHNAVA GUJARATI
UNDERGRADUATE and a MATRI-
CULATE, having Sanskrit as Second Lan-
guage; Modh Benia knowing Typewriting
preferred. Experience not necessary. Those
in service and non-Benias need not apply.
Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE, Nanjee
Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle. A R2393

SITUATIONS WANTED.

SPARE TIME WORK by a young and
well experienced man, knowing typ-
ing, strong in English and correspondence.
Business line preferred. Box No. 1143,
Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R2363

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For Ladies, one GROUND
FLOOR of an airy Bungalow at
Chhapatty, behind Wilson College. Apply
D. G. BANKER. C R2398

TO LET for any community—Airy, and
well ventilated FLATS of summit
Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with
Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and
100 p.m. motor garages. Rent Rs. 25.
Write or see personally. RUTUNSY
PCONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street,
Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay. C R2259

PROFESSION.

YOUR FUTURE?—KNOW IT. Accurate
answers for six questions Re. 1; 1 year
life Reading Re. 1; Whole life Reading Rs. 3
Mention date of birth, star, or time of
writing letter. Numerous testimonials.
Respectable clientele. V. K. IYER, B.A.,
26, Gopalpuram, Royapet, Madras. P R2390

PATIENTS SUFFERING from Con-
sumption, Leucocy, Lucoderma, Scro-
fula, etc. are requested to see Vaidya
Pance, Kandevari, House, No. 43, at an
earliest date, as the cure is guaranteed.
P 24763

CONSULT for all problems regarding for-
tune. N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune
Reader and Evil Counteract, Kothari
Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m.
to 6 p.m. P 24763

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGER.—Author
of Eleven Astrological books: send
the date and time of your birth. 25 pre-
dictions of your character, riches, issue,
marriage and employment, etc., will be
sent in English for Rs. 1-4-0 by V.P.P.
Catalogue for 1 rupee stamp. A. VEN-
KATA SASTRY, P.O. Gopalpuram (via)
Kothapeta, E. Godavary Dt. P R2385

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest
are invited from readers from
all parts of India for publication
in "The Chronicle." Preference
will be given to topical photo-
graphs on subjects of political,
general, engineering, scientific or
other interest. Accepted photo-
graphs will be paid for on pub-
lication, at usual rates.
The Editor undertakes on respon-
sibility for the return of unac-
cepted photographs, but every
endeavour will be made to return
rejected photographs, accompa-
nied by stamped addressed envelope.
All photographs must be sent
to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"
Nadown St., Fort, Bombay

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND
TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Estab-
lished 1885. The most oldest and success-
ful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recog-
nised by the Director of public Instruction.
Testimonials from Member of Parliament
and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide
Press and other opinions. Short-hand,
Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed
Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy,
and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition
imparted by long experienced, certified and
efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every
year. Special arrangement for ladies.
—Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS
LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalba-
devi Road, BOMBAY.

LEARN TYPEWRITING on New
Machines FREE. STANDARD TYPE
WRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road,
M R2379

FOR rapid and thorough training in
Shorthand and Typewriting, join
immediately the POPULAR SHORT
HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITU-
TION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi
Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Manag-
ing Proprietor B. B. Reddy, B.A., LL.B.,
Ist Manager and Instructor of the Kalka-
devi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution.
Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA
Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple
and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest
improvements. K R2330

WANTED—SECOND-HAND TUBULAR
or LANCASHIRE BOILERS in
good working condition. Working Pressure
160/200 lbs. per Sq. Inch. Apply with
particulars to the AGENTS, New Kaiser.
Hind Mills, Surti Building, Elphinstone
Circle, Fort. K R2404

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting
or let the same room and other
offices in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalkadevi
Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALWEE, Re-
ceiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New
Modikhana. Tele. No. 25346. N R 2290

FOR SALE—1 PELAPONE Elec. Gene-
rating Set size PC2, twin cylinder,
110/150 volts 45/33 amps. etc. Slightly
used. For full particulars apply Post Box
No. 925. N 24757

REMINGTON MONARCH TYPEWRITER
going cheap. Excellent condition.
Apply "U", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." N R2405

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT AN-
NOUNCEMENTS, Legal
and Public Notifications
are published in these
columns at the follow-
ing rates:—

per column inch
per insertion.
1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent
Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are
requested to send remit-
tance in advance and
state clearly, whether
they wish to insert their
advertisements in these
columns or in the classi-
fied short advertisement
column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the
post of the CHIEF OFFICER of this
Municipality which is permanently vacant
on a salary commencing from Rs. 800
rising by annual increment of Rs. 75 to
Rs. 1,250 with motor allowance of
Rs. 100 per month. The selected candi-
date will be subject to the rules of the
Municipality as regards fixity of tenure,
travelling allowance and privileges regard-
ing leave and leave allowances. The Muni-
cipality has a provident fund scheme, the
subscription to which is compulsory. In-
tending candidates should apply to the
President, Ahmedabad Municipality stating
their age, nationality, educational quali-
fications, experience, etc., on or before MON-
DAY, 18th January, 1926.

(Sd.) VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
President,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office, Ahmedabad.
17-12-25. 24699

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO BE LET ON CONTRACTS.

THE following five estates are to be let
on contracts on a lease of three years,
the tenders for which will be accepted upto
14th January, 1926. The copies of terms
and conditions for the above contract can
be had from the undermentioned office on
payment of a fee of Re. 1.

- (1) One property No. 18/30 at Khetwadi
Back Road.
- (2) One property No. 545/55 Upper De-
can Road.
- (3) One property No. 503/60 Upper De-
can Road.
- (4) One property No. 78/87 Hujra
Moholla.
- (5) One property No. 89/99 Chowki
Moholla.

For any further particulars apply or see
personally at the undermentioned Office.

THE MANAGING TRUSTEES,
The Omer Yakoob Charitable Trusts,
155, Kambekar Street, No. 3, Bombay.
R2401

REWARD OF RS. 2,000.

ONE FREEMAN GOKULDAS Hindu
Visa Bania, (35), of dark complexion,
thin in constitution, flat nails, chest pro-
truding, face bones protruding, resident of
Panchdyarka, Vankarner, Kathiawar has
deceased with Rs. 20,000 belonging to the
undersigned on Wednesday, the 30th Decem-
ber. He was accountant at Shree Adami
Sakur Hussein Irub. Reward of Rs. 2,000
would be given to any one who secures the
man with the whole amount of Rs. 20,000
and 10 p.c. if lesser amount is secured. Any
information about this should be re-
ported to the Panchdya Police Station, Bom-
bay City, where a complaint has been lodged.

HAIJ KHANU HAJI VALLEY.
ADAMI SAKUR HUSSEIN IYUB.
Sadaria Bazaar. R2400

NOTICE.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCIL-
LORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY
MUNICIPAL ACT 1888 AS AMENDED BY
BOMBAY ACT I OF 1925.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sections
22, 23, and 25 of the City of Bombay
Municipal Act 1888. I hereby fix the fol-
lowing dates for the General Elections of
Councilors to take place in the year 1926:—

FIRSTLY:—For the Ward Elections to
take place simultaneously for all the wards:
MONDAY, THE 25TH JANUARY, 1926.

SECONDLY:—For the Elections by the
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the Indian
Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the
Bombay Mill-owners' Association:—

MONDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

THIRDLY:—For the Fellows' Election:—

TUESDAY, THE 16TH FEBRUARY, 1926.

Printed forms of nomination papers for
the Ward Elections can be obtained free of
charge by persons entitled to them on ap-
plication at the Commissioner's Office at
any time within 7 days previous to the
day fixed for the Ward Elections, and up
to 4 p.m. on the day of Elections.

As regards nominations, attention is in-
vited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act.
It will be observed that the day fixed for
the Ward Elections is the day on which
nomination papers are to be delivered at
the Commissioner's office before 5 p.m. (B.T.).
The date for the election of the co-opted
Councilors will be notified hereafter.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Munl. Commr's Office.
Bombay, 23rd Dec. 1925.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING
CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of
the Shareholders of the above Corporation
will be held at the Registered Office of the
Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, Fort,
on WEDNESDAY, 20th January, 1926, at
4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting
the following business:—

- I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1925.
- II.—To sanction the declaration of a Di-
vidend.
- III.—To elect Directors in place of those
who retire by rotation, but are eligi-
ble for re-election.
- IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current
year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corpora-
tion will be CLOSED from the 11th Janu-
ary to 28th January, 1926, both days inclu-
sive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

In accordance with Section 103 of the
Articles of Association, the Books of the
Corporation are open for the inspection of
the shareholders at the Office of the Corpora-
tion between 12 and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay, 24th January, 1926.
24761

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(Bombay Branch).

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the
following two gentlemen are standing
as Candidates for "A" Ward at the forth-
coming Municipal election:—Mr. J. R. C.
BADHAM, Manager, Motor Union Insur-
ance Company, Ltd., and Mr. W. H.
HAMMOND, M.A., Principal, Cathedral
High School.

J. ADDYMAN,
Vice Chairman.
24758

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL ELECTIONS,
1926.

USE OF SYMBOLS.

THE CORPORATION have decided that
in order to enable voters to identify the
candidates for whom they may desire
to vote at the ensuing ward elections of
Councilors, distinctive symbols should be
printed against the names of candidates in
the voting paper.

The Special Committee appointed by the
Corporation to advise the Commissioner in
matters relating to the elections have ap-
proved of a list of thirty-three symbols
which can be seen in the Commissioner's
Office to be used for the purpose and de-
cided that the Commissioner should allot
the symbol to candidates on their nomina-
tion and that pending such nomination he
should, as far as possible agree, on written
application, to reserve a symbol for an in-
tending candidate subject to his being duly
nominated.

Intending candidates may therefore apply
to the Commissioner intimating their
choice.

Copper blocks of the symbols are under
preparation and when ready will be lent
for use to candidates for a limited time on
payment of Re. 1 per symbol.

(Sd.) H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 23rd December, 1925.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1947 of 1924.

KESHAVLAL POONJARAM and
another Plaintiffs.
vs.
ABDUL KARIM HAJI JAFFER
and another Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for
sale made in the above suit and bearing
date the 22nd day of June, 1925, the fol-
lowing immovable property will be sold
by Public Auction by the Commissioner of
this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court
House on FRIDAY, the 15th day of January,
1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the
afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground
together with the messuages tenements or
dwelling houses and shops standing thereon
situate, lying and being on the West side
of Chakla Street, formerly called 2nd,
Kombharwada Street and to East
side of Dholi Lane, formerly called 1st
Kombharwada Street, without the Fort of
Bombay, in the Registration District and
Sub-District of Bombay, containing by ad-
measurement two hundred and sixty-eight
square yards or thereabouts according to the
Collector's records and two hundred and
forty-four square yards and five-ninths of
another square yard according to the old
title deed and bounded on or towards the
North by the property formerly and now
belonging to Maneckji Nassarwanji Petit,
on or towards the South partly by the
property belonging to Haji Habib but now
to Haroon Adam and partly by the property
formerly belonging to Fazar Mahomed but
now to Jussab Sidik, on or towards the East
by the Chakla Road and on or towards the
West by Dholi Lane and which said prop-
erties are registered in the books of the
Collector of Land Revenue under Old
Nos. 645 and 1292, New No. 6324, Old
Survey No. 2/1017, 1015, 3/1015 and New
Survey No. 2138, and a Cadastral Survey
No. 750 of Mandvi Division and assessed by
the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes
under Ward B Nos. 472, 728 (2) and Street
Nos. 298, 10 and 17-21, Chakla Street and
Dholi Lane and are now in the occupation
of the tenants of the Receiver appointed
herein.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, application should be made at the Office
of the said Commissioner or at the office of
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA and CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at
No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
24649

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3886 of 1924.

VELJI SHIVJI and another Plaintiffs.
vs.
THE EASTERN DYING BLEA-
CHING AND HOSIERY CO.,
LTD. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for
Sale made in the above suit and bearing
date the 6th day of July 1925, the follow-
ing moveable and immovable properties will
be sold by Public Auction by the Commis-
sioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in
the Court House on FRIDAY, the 15th day
of January, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock
in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground
together with the messuages tenements or
dwelling house and factory standing thereon
situate, lying and being at Chimbur Taluka
Salsette, Thana in the Registration Sub-
District of Kurla and bearing Pot and Sur-
vey Nos. as follows:—

Pot. No.	Survey No.	Entry No.
3	237	2112
4	237	2113
15	239	2143
10	239	744 D
2	237	2111

and containing by admeasurement 18870
square yards or thereabouts and bounded as
follows:—

that is to say, on or towards the East by
the property of Syed Mahomed Kadrani, on
or towards the West by the property of
Hussein Jauma, on or towards the North
by Government land and on or towards the
South by the Chimbur Road and which and
all the said premises were formerly and are
now in the occupation and the possession of
the Mortgagee Company.

LIST OF MACHINERY

1. Steam Machine Engine of 18 H.P.
1. One Finishing Machine of 17 bowls
and copper cylinders with Mangles
complete.
1. One three bowl calendar machine com-
plete.
1. One press hydraulic Big.
1. One Dunkey for press.
32. Thirty-two Jiggers 13 in order and
19 spare.
2. Two folding machine complete.
1. Boiling Kier.
1. One Boiler with Dunkey complete.
1. One Boiler of 80 lbs. pressure.
1. One Vertical Steam Engine for calen-
dar.
1. One Horizontal Steam Engine for
finishing.

1. One Vertical Steam Engine for folding.
And all and singular the machinery,
engines, erections, fixtures, erected fixed or
being thereon and all other the machinery
erected, fixed or placed or brought upon
the said land.

For further particulars and conditions of
sale, application should be made at the
Office of the said Commissioner or at the
office of Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH AND
GANAIYA, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs
abovenamed at No. 36, Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 24th day of November, 1925.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

24642

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND
OFFICE FURNITURE SAFES, KNIT-
TING MACHINES, SHOE HORN MOTOR
CYCLE, PIECEGOODS, 28 BUNDLES
CINNAMON, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by
Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th Janu-
ary, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auc-
tion Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort,
the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror
door, almirahs, writing and dressing
tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes
etc.

One sweet-toned Piano.

By the order of the offices concerned.

6 Griswold stocking knitters.

1 case about 51 Gross shoe horn.

Estate of Fred Tinker, Deceased.

1 motor cycle with accessories, camp cot,
wooden box, tools, books, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

One lot grey shirtings, Jaconets, mulls,
Dhoties, etc.

By the order of the Ins. Office, concerned.

2 Pieces Meltons about 42 yards.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the
Official Assignee of the

AMUSEMENTS.

JOHNNY HINES



THE CRACK-UP

Romance and Intrigue—Thrills and Speed with Laughs Galore.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

The World's News in Pictures Longer and More Interesting.

TIME:— 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK.

KOHINOOR FILM Coy's

Social Production

CINEMA

QUEEN

Miss RUBY & PUTLIBAI and many other STARS

Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS

On SAT., SUN., & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & CO.

180, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, attorneys for the pledgee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day MONDAY, the 4th instant sell by public auction at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at Apollo Street, on account and risk of Mr. Madhavadas Madhavadas Thakur of Matunga, Bombay the valuable Gold, Pearl and Diamond ornaments such as:

Gold kadas, chains, bangles, necklaces, goongri, wrist belts, pearl bangles, pearl nose rings set with diamonds, diamond earrings, collars, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th JANUARY, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Bubbles," near Paldi Hill, next to St. Anne's Chapel, Bandra, very valuable and handsome made to order house, high furniture of the latest design, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dinner wagons, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite fancy cabinets, table ornaments, writing tables, glass door, book and silver cases, reclining sofas, easy chairs, low chairs, hat stands, single and double bedsteads, mirror, armchairs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapots, needle-box, phonograph, meat safe, crockery, cupboards, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Eastbrook Esquire of Messrs. Hentley and Gresham Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
After the recent advance Reuter reported 43 to 25 points lower in New York futures on the 30th ultimo. The market declined on local traders selling. Liverpool was reported 14 to 12 points up. On the 31st ultimo a rise of 25 to 11 points in New York futures was reported. The market improved on short covering. Liverpool was reported 1 to 2 points down.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 30th ultimo as under:—
"British news unfavourable. General feeling reacting! Operators are selling."
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern, have received the following cable dated 31st ultimo from their Liverpool firm:—

"We think the market will advance somewhat further, but we do not advise following on the 'long' side. We prefer to take profits at any higher level."

Although America is slightly lower on balance since the market closed the Marwari Bazar opened firm with Rs. 3½ higher for Broach April-May at Rs. 369 and further improved to Rs. 370½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and Exporters. Around this level Commission Houses sold causing the value to decline to Rs. 368 and the market closed at Rs. 368½. At Cotton market closed at Rs. 370½. On selling by a Japan House the rate declined to Rs. 345½ and the market closed at Rs. 346. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 293 and Rs. 296 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady on Wednesday last with a fairly good demand for nice red-leaty cotton from Exporters.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 P.M.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Fully Good Broach April-May 367½.
Fully Good Bengal Jan. 292.
Fully Good Bengal March 295½.
Fine Omra Dec. Jan. 355.
Fine Omra March 345½.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Ready New. January.
Bengal Superfine M.G. 310
Do Fine M.G. 300
Do F.G. M.G. 290
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G. 295
Do F.G. M.G. 283
Punjab American M.G. 370/75
Wardha Hingt. Fine M.G. 370/75
Nagpur Fine M.G. 350/75
Yeshwant Fine M.G. 325/65
Punjab Fine M.G. 335/65
Bhamanganon Fine M.G. 330/60
Amraoti Fine M.G. 335/55
Khamanganon Fine M.G. 330/55
Malkapur Fine M.G. 315/45
Khandesh Fine M.G. 315/35
Broach Fine M.G. (old)
Compta M.G. 345/70
Western M.G. 290/310
Miraj M.G. 310/70
Candoba M.G. 410/25

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st December, 1925:—
Cotton 29267
Wheat 1427
Rice, etc. 223
Gingellyseed 2210
Poppyseed 55
Groundnuts 33171
Castorseed 6832
Rice 6196
Myrabolama 6435
Cottonseed 16432
Mowrased Nil
Gram 2633
Jowar 981
Nil Nil
Masur 161
Barley 4100
Bajri 290
Coal 290

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 31.
Tone:—Market was dull and easier and closed at £19. Sellers for Dec/Jan. Shipment at £17 1/8 sellers and £17 3/4 buyers for April/May Shipment.

Sellers for Jan/Apr. Shipment 32.

Value for day August 31/10 1/2.

METAL REPORT.

London, Dec. 31.

Tin Block £287 3/4.

BREUD & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 31.
In full-pressed Balis
30-12-25 This year Last year
Khandesh 7,319 1,38,441 47,815
Central India 6,418 1,06,355 14,778
Bast and Nagar 2,355 99,302 30,055
Hydrabad-Gaonani 683 19,389 10,470
Berar 5,499 1,33,390 1,24,789
Central Provinces 2,307 62,753 75,955

Total Omrae 23,161 5,11,230 3,69,842
Dholera 830 66,195 23,029
N.W. Provinces 1,123 1,10,376 78,028
Kajputana 1,285 30,661 11,230
Sind-Punjab 2,285 73,692 1,18,491
Broach 12,316 9,004
Compta & Dharwar 1 6,530 9,004
Western-Northern 1 1,469 803
Usonada 6,411 5,932
Tinnevely & Cambois 22 1,711 823
Persian 143 6,539
Cyprian & Africae 600 23,089 21,218
Lomila, Burma & other sorts 352 3,485
Total 29,297 8,49,116 5,90,813

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Balis
30-12-25 This year Last year
Europe 3,370 1,27,062 65,998
Japan & China 2,278 2,58,179 2,84,756
Coast Ports 7,601 6,564
Up-country by Rail 4,412 7,379
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan 60,480 41,917
Total 25,192 4,07,334 4,03,609

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Jan. 2.
Rs. a. p.
Khandi:—
Textile Per lb. 0 15 6
Century " 0 14 6
Jacob " 0 14 6
E. D. Sassoon " 0 14 6
Elphinstone " 0 0 0
Bombay Cotton " 0 13 6
Janshed " 0 13 6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 In.:—
Century Per lb. 1 3 6
Hindustan " 1 2 6
Fazal (Mahal) " 1 3 6
Phoenix " 1 3 0
Pabancy (Phoolmal) " 1 3 0
Manekji (Patangia) " 1 2 3
Kajmardan " 1 3 0
Daud Sahib " 1 1 9
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5292/5303:—
Rachael Mill Per lb. 1 3 3
Hindustan " 1 3 3
David Mill " 1 3 0
Appolo " 1 3 0
E. D. Sassoon " 1 1 6
Long Cloth & Quality:—
Kohinoor Mill " 1 3 0
Swar Finlay " 1 3 0
Gold Mohor " 1 1 6
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34—42 In.:—
Textile (Hand) Per lb. 1 3 0
Spring (Merchant) " 1 3 0
Century (Bugle) " 1 1 0
Appolo (Pyral) " 1 1 0
Tala Mill (Darji) " 1 1 6
Sakuntala " 1 1 6
Sundari Brand " 1 1 0

Dhooies 7, 8 and 9 Yards:—
Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 5 0
Jacob E. D. " 1 2 6
Century " 1 5 0
Dhooies 10 Yards:—
Spring (Balance) Per lb. 1 4 0
Century " 1 4 0
Jacob E. D. " 1 1 6
1886 Tata " 3 8 0
Check Grey Drill x lbs. 5:—
Bombay Cotton Per Piece 6 0 6
Janshed " 0 0 0
Century " 0 0 0
Pearl Pabancy & 5 " 0 0 0
Hindustan No. 902 " 5 8 0
Bleached Check:—
Kastureband Mill Per Piece 6 6 0
Bombay United " 0 0 0
Black Check:—
580 Sholapur Per Piece 13 6 0
Textile Mill, E31 " 0 0 0
Gabrun No. 1241:—
Pearl Pabancy Per Piece 9 5 0
Hindustan " 9 12 0
E. D. Rachael " 9 4 0

Salita:—
Century Per lb. 1 2 6
Textile " 0 0 0
Spring (Merchant) " 0 0 0
Striped Satis Yards 12:—
777 Kohinoor Per Piece 1 2 6
777 Crescent " 0 0 0
Dukdi Yards 12—13 14:—
Kanta Per lb. 1 6 0
Great " 0 0 0
Phoenix " 0 0 0
Kohinoor " 0 0 0
Chadar Kori Calender:—
Hindustan Per Piece 1 3 6
David " 1 1 0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1926.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 15/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fres. 945.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres. 1010.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 995.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Fs. 114.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85—3/16.
London—Paris Fres. 129.25.
London—Switzerland Fres. 25.10.
London—Brussels Fres. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TOPE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was dull-steady.

London, Dec. 31.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4.41 upward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16; Forward 31 11/16. Quiet and idle.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 7/8.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Market Rate.
Bank Telegraphic 1/6 5/32
Bank Demand 1/6 7/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 8/16
Pcs. Demand
American Dollars 273
Hongkong Dollars 160 1/2
Shanghai 208
Japan 118
Singapore 159 1/2
Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CEN. TRES.—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 31.
Stockholm 18.09
Oslo 23.90
Amsterdam 12.06
Switzerland 25.09
Mocatta's Silver Report has not been issued this week.
London, Dec. 31.
Exchange on London in Paris 130.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.38
Exchange on London in Italy 129.20
New York, Dec. 31.

EXCHANGE.

Prague 163.87
Week's Buition Shipments 56,380.
Bars Freight 20,000.
Demand Bu's 4.8475.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
3 Months 4—29/32 per cent.
6 Months 4—29/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 to 3—1/2 per cent.
1 month 4 per cent.
3 months 4—1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 31.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 27/32.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 7/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
5 per cent. Rates 13 1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-2-3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-2-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 71-12-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-12-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-6-0.
London, Dec. 30.
Bar gold ready £24-11.
Silver ready, d. 31-11.
Silver forward, d. 31-11.

TOPE OF SILVER—
Very quiet. Nothing doing.
Sovereigns Ready 13-5-0.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6-3.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.
BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Brass, German 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. 2 57 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, German 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. American 1 60 4 0
Do. 1 60 4 0
Do. 2 68 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars 62 0 0
Panchetka joint 27 8 0
Copper, English Bars 61 8 0
Brass Bars 41 0 0
Pat Klai 74 8 0
Lead, Rangoon 28 0 0
Koger, Brass, Metal 55-8 1/2 to 1 56 0 0
Koger Brass 1 1/2 to 1 1/2 to 2 55 8 0
German Copper 1 1/2 61 0 0
Ger Copper 1 1/2 to 2 62 0 0
American Copper 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 61 8 0
French Copper 3/4 to 2 59 8 0

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.
Bombay, Jan. 2.
Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Kijachand No. 14 0 10 6
Do. No. 20 0 12 6
Currimbhai No. 12 0 11 6
Elphinstone No. 12 0 10 9
David No. 10 0 10 9
Shapurji No. 10 0 10 6
Trikandas No. 10 0 11 0
Sattara No. 12 0 11 3
Shapurji No. 6 0 10 3
Light-house No. 6 0 9 9
Japan No. 40-1 1 3 9
Japan No. 42-2 1 5 9
Japan No. 20 0 14 0
Do. No. 32 1 1 6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
3 1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/4.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan 1931.36 Rs. 86/14.
5 p.c. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 95/14.
5 p.c. Loan 1935 Rs. 96.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1933 Rs. 99/15.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax free) 1945.55 Rs. 99/15.
5 1/2 p.c. War Bonds (Tax free) 1928 Rs. 105/8.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1926 Rs. 100/10.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1927 Rs. 101/8.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 103/12.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1930 Rs. 104/8.
6 p.c. Bonds (Tax free) 1932 Rs. 105/3.
6 1/2 p.c. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax free) 1935 Rs. 109.
4 p.c. Port Trust 1974 Rs. 75/8.
4 p.c. Municipal 1974 Rs. 75.
4 p.c. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 102.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 75.
4 p.c. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 100/8.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Ready—21/2/3
Vaidya Posh, opening 21/2/3, at 6 p.m.
21/2/3
Vaidya Maha, opening 21/2/3, at 6 p.m.
21/3/3
Vaidya Fagan, opening 21/4/0, at 6 p.m.
21/4/0
Teji Mandi—
Vaidya Maha, opening 0/1/3, at 6 p.m.
0/1/3
Vaidya Fagan, opening 0/2/0, at 6 p.m.
0/2/0.
Tone—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 2.
Ready—
Vaidya Posh, Opening 71/9, Highest 71/12
at 6 p.m. 71/12
Vaidya Maha, opening 71/3, highest 71/6
at 6 p.m. 71/6
Vaidya Fagan, opening 70/15, highest
71/1, at 6 p.m. 71/1.
Teji Mandi—
Vaidya Maha, opening 0/12, at 6 p.m.
0/12
Vaidya Fagan, opening 1/4, at 6 p.m.
1/4.
Tone—Market Steady.

(Continued from column 6).

dles rose buds, 23 cases asafetida, 3 bun. Jcs specie.
From Bushire:—118 bags 4 kernel, 109 bags gum, 17 bundles goat skins, 10 bundles carpets.
From Kowat:—21 bundles specie, 1 bundle gold coin, 7 bundles sheep skin, 13 bundles wool.
From Baharin:—3 bundles goat skin, 21 bundles 50 bags 4 cases specie, 6 tins pearls.
From Muscat:—4 bundles specie, 1 tin pearls, 37 boxes dates, 563 boxes 247 cases wet dates, 949 bags sardines, 124 bundles dry fish, 110 crates pomegranates, 1091 bags dry dates.
From Mangrol:—1 bundle specie.
From Mohamurah:—14 bags skins, 154 bags tobacco, 29 bundles wet dates.
From Liaga:—12 bundles specie.
From Hejran:—16 bundles sharkfins.
S S Khandalla from Durban, Agents M M and Co.—1498 tons coal, 95 boxes fine gold, 1 box 8 cases gold coin, 31 cases raw gold, 35 bars silver, 8 bags nuts.
From Zanzibar:—100 bales cotton steve, 2450 bales cloves, 17 bags betel nuts, 2 trucks 24 pieces 9 cases ivory and 8 shells, 7 cases 84 boxes silver coins.
From Mozambique:—180 bags cowries, 3162 bags cashew nuts.
From Mombasa:—101 bundles hides, 2 cases 8 tusks ivory, 1 case B horns, 1548 bales cotton.
From Selchelles:—6051 bags copra.
S S Varella from Basrah, Agents M M and Co.—12 bundles specie, 1339 bundles skin dates, 171 bags dry dates, 11018 baskets or bundles wet dates.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2.
Celes Maru, Gotton, Kobe.
Hatipara, Karr, Karachi.
Varela, Baird, Busch.
Bankura, McLean, Busch.
Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.
Vita, Grant, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.
Bhatarang, Roberts, Tutuorin.
Tubaristan, Davis, Hull.
Indus Maru, Mori, Kobe.
Jan. 2.
Steamer Risaldar for Rangoon.
Steamer Ranchi for London.
Steamer Varella for Busch.

LOADING.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 2.
S S Telaristan for Dunkirk: 110 bales cotton, A Khampi and Co; 1900 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.
S S Billiton for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 133 cwtg gum kadaya, 52 cwtg gum ghatty, Tamboli and Co.
For Antwerp:—770 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 1925 cwtg linseed oil cake, N V Velthuis; 100 bales hemp, G P Pannau; 25 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 200 bales hemp, Rayana Bros; 6850 cwtg groundnut oil cake, 2150 cwtg linseed oil cake, L Ebranj.
For Rotterdam:—100 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.
S S Capode-Monte for Genoa:—110 bales cotton, H Nensy and Co; 110 bales cotton, Union Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton, S Rajaram and Co; 22 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.
S S Bardesart for Hull:—3000 cwtg cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
For Antwerp:—250 tons manganese ore, The Shrivajpur Syndicate Ltd.
S S Homestead for New York:—5 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co; 260 cwtg myrabollams, K Megjee.
S S Pilsa for Trieste:—400 cwtg groundnuts, Ralli Bros.
S S Alleppo for Hull:—1000 cwtg cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwtg cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 4000 cwtg castor seed, Vakkart Bros.
S S Shomaru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, G N Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
S S Jeypore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, H Ramchand and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Indus Maru for Shanghai:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Kobe:—10 bales cotton, Ali Bros; 1070 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagoya:—700 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S S Sado Maru for Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Kobe:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.
For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
For Moji:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.
Jan. 2.
S S City of Dunedin from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd:—62 cases files, 97 cases vaccine, 51 cases autos, 27 cases soap, 97 cases medicine and spirit, 49 cases canned provision, 45 cases shot gun shells, 52 cases pharmaceuticals, 45 cases clocks, 86 cases typewriters, 14 cases yarnish, 65 cases bolts and nuts, 12 cases hosiery, 45 cases gum mauls, 15 cases paper, 14 cases 29 packages harmless medicine, 218 packages globes for hurricane lanterns, 615 packages hurricane lanterns, 25 cases Quaker oats, 25 cases baking powder, 15 cases cotton piece-goods, 12 cases steel hinges, 15 bales cotton remnants, 32 bales rubber tyres, 41 bales old clothing, 20 bales newspapers, 51 bales used clothing, 45 boxes plowies parts, 60 cases bi-carbonate of soda crystal, 90 boxes 21 cases electric appliances, 31 cases paint, 18 cases electric batteries, 211 cases locomotive head-light equipment and part, 14 boxes pumps and parts, 50 bales cotton domestics, 10 cases cigarettes, 12 cases pharmaceutical products, 50 cases shellac, 808 bars silver and silver bullion, 16 cases auto parts,

SHUDDHI & SANGATHAN

A CHALLENGE TO RELIGION.

MUSLIMS' POSITION IN BENGAL.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM ON COMMUNAL WAR PATH.

The following is the text of Sir Abdur Rahim's Presidential Address to the 17th Session of the All-India Muslim League held at Aligarh on Wednesday last—

Gentlemen—I feel greatly honoured by the confidence you have reposed in me, by asking me to preside at this session of the All-India Muslim League. We shall be called upon to devote our best thought and united energies to the consideration of important political problems fraught with possibilities for much good or evil to the country and consequently also to our community. I assure you that I have not accepted the responsibility of guiding your deliberations at this juncture with a light heart. The situation bristles with difficulties. I am afraid I shall tax your patience a great deal, for I feel that I must expound the Muslim political attitude in some fullness, especially as the community has very few recognized organs of expression. I ask you in all earnestness to give me your unstinted support in carrying out our deliberations to a successful issue, even though you may not agree with me on all points. I want you to bear in mind that in the words of Hadis, we are the followers of the middle path and the blessings of God rest on combined Muslims.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE LEAGUE.

It was very appropriate that this important session of the League should be held at Aligarh. Here Syed Ahmed, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Shibli Noamani and Mustaq Hossain and other leaders of thought and action, laid the foundations of that modern liberal movement among Muslims whose influence is now felt all over India. I was one of those who helped to usher into existence the All-India Muslim League, though I had to sever my connection with it soon after in response to the call of other public duties. Much time has since rolled by and it is somewhat of a coincidence that should return to the League at another crisis in the political fortunes of India. The League has contributed a great deal to the inauguration of both the Morley-Minto and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the result of our discussions at this session is certain to influence the character and scope of the next political advance. Within the last few years political agitations have intensified at a tremendous rate. It should be gratefully acknowledged by all that it was due to Mr. Montagu's bold imagination and love of this country that the principle of government through legislatures responsible to the people has been at all established in India. However much the various political parties differ amongst themselves as to the pace we are to go and the methods of work to be adopted, it is clear that there is no difference of opinion on the point that the progress of the constitution must be along the lines of government responsible to the people. Happily, both the Viceroy and the present Secretary of State representing the Conservative Government have after most careful and prolonged consideration reaffirmed that great principle. This is our fundamental starting point.

In order to deal with the main political questions that are in controversy it is necessary that I should mention some undisputed facts which have to be taken into account.

The League has within its fold men of different shades of political opinion. The reason is that they are all actuated by a common anxiety to see that no public measure of importance overrides or overlooks the interests of the 70 million Muslims. But let no one think that the League devotes any the less thought to the promotion of measures for the good of the country as a whole, because it also scrutinises them in their special bearing on the fortunes of the Muslims of India. That the League's standpoint is sound, honest but uncompromising theorists can honestly deny; for any measures which are calculated to injure the interests of millions among India's population, must by reason of that fact alone stand self-condemned. I am aware that there are some Englishmen who are unable to realise the need for separate Indian organisations for Muslims or Hindus; that is only because they have been insufficiently enlightened about the real conditions in the country and are possessed with the idea that what differentiates Hindus and Mussalmans is merely religion and differences of religion should not interfere with the consideration of political problems. How we all wish that it were so. The fact, however, is that the Hindus and Mussalmans are not two religious sects like the Protestants and Roman Catholics of England but form two distinct communities or peoples and so they regard themselves. Their respective attitudes towards life, their distinctive culture, civilisation and social habits, their traditions are history no less than their religion, divide them so completely that the fact that they have lived in the same country for nearly a thousand years has contributed hardly anything to their

fusion into a nation. A mighty spiritual spell separates the 230 millions of Hindus not only from the 70 millions of Indian Muslims but from the rest of humanity, while it divides the Hindus themselves internally into internally groups which know no social commerce with one another. Caste with its cruel doctrine of untouchability, has survived many a social convulsion. It has baffled all the efforts of Buddha and Asoka, of Akbar and Aurangzeb and the English panacea of nationalism has brought not more unity but worse divisions. It gives me no pleasure either to state these facts for any one who has the good of India at heart must at times give way to a feeling of despair, to see the deep and wide gulf separating the two communities and to witness the collision that have been taking place between them from time to time—more frequently in deed in recent days than ever before—often resulting in considerable bloodshed. These unfortunate riots between the more or less ignorant classes of Hindus and Mussalmans are not, however, the worst symptoms of the malady. I wish to make it clear here that I am going to dwell on the mischievous activities of a certain class of Hindu politicians, because they unfortunately appeal to the lower instincts of a community, and human nature, such as we find it, seems to be governed by something akin to the physical law of gravitation, the lower level of passions and prejudices constantly pulling at the higher tendencies.

ATTACKS ON MUSLIM COMMUNITY.

I refer to the Shuddhi, the Mahasabha and the Sangathan movements, the professed object of the first being to convert Mussalmans in millions into Hinduism and that of the last to train the Hindus for self-defence while the Mahasabha is a general organisation which comprehends all Hindu activities. The Muslims regard these movements which are led by politicians like Lala Lajpat Rai and Swami Shradhanand as the most serious challenge to their religion which they ever had to meet not even excepting the Christian crusades whose objective mainly was to wrest back from the Muslims some places sacred to both and as a grave menace to their political status. The result is that the Muslims have started their *tanzeem*. I doubt if at any time in the history of India, the relations between the two communities generally, were as seriously strained as at present. In fact some of the Hindu leaders have talked publicly of driving out the Muslims from India as the Spaniards expelled the Moors from Spain, that is unless they perform Shuddhi and become Hindus or submit to their full political programme. Either of these alternatives would, according to their calculation lead to the other. Well, undoubtedly, be a big mouthful for our friends to swallow. But as our Persian sage has warned us, never despise your enemy. Thanks to the artificial conditions under which we live, we have to admit that they are in a position of great advantage and even the English have learnt to dread their venomous propaganda, a weapon of warfare which by the by in its most objectionable form was along with the poison gas and air bombs, concentrated during the last war with the blessings of European nationalism. These amiable gentlemen are unceasingly at work, a section of them have specialised in vilifying all Muslim institutions including Islam itself, some in distorting history to make out that no good has come to India from the advent of Islam and practically all in proving that the Muslim community is incompetent and composed of no better material than the lowest classes of their untouchables. They are equally adept in the art of belittling in every way possible our best men in public positions excepting only those who have subscribed to the Hindu political creed. What is the most obvious result of the propaganda of these political wiseacres? Riots and more riots; but they are rather pleased than sorry when some Muslims stung to fury run amok and retaliate as it gives them an opportunity to charge the Muslim community with fanaticism and communalism. What have they achieved politically? Less than nothing. They have in fact by their provocative and aggressive conduct made it clearer than ever to the Muslims that the latter cannot entrust their fate to them and their class and must adopt every possible measure of self-defence.

INDIA DOES NOT BELONG SOLELY TO HINDUS.

We Muslims must tell these politicians frankly and explicitly that their claim that India belongs solely to the Hindus, is preposterous and unfounded and is unjust to India itself. India is a world in itself. We do not know who its original inhabitants were; perhaps a number of primitive tribes. However that may be, India as some Urdu poet, I believe has put it, has been noted for its *malum-i-vaqai*. She is much broader-minded than those who pretend that she belongs to them. Her hospitable doors have always been wide open to all. She is great because of the numerous races that have realised their destinies within her boundaries; the Dravidians, the Aryans, the Tartars, and Scythians, the Arabs, the

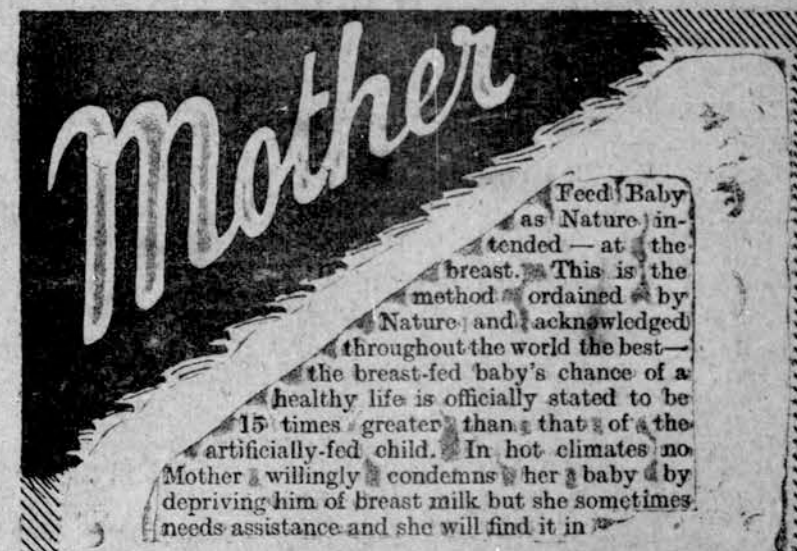
Persians; the Afghans and the Moghuls and the latest comers of all the English, all have found sustenance on the mighty breast of India. To India's greatness each one of these peoples have contributed. The Dravidians and the Aryans have to their credit a magnificent system of speculative philosophy and a charming mythological literature. The Scythians are remembered by their gallant deeds and the Rajputs, the Arabs, the Persians and the Moghuls have brought to India a religion whose democratic teachings have succeeded in sweeping away the barriers of race and colour from among one-fifth of the human race on three continents of the globe. Theirs are those architectural monuments which in their wondrous beauty rank amongst the finest creations of human genius and which along with other similar buildings still to be seen in Spain, Egypt, Arabia, Persia and Central Asia are among the wonders of the world. They introduced and developed these crafts and arts whose exquisite productions now adorn every refined home of England and America. Who can say that the British have contributed nothing of value? If I am to put it in a few words, their most valuable gifts to India have been science, method and organisation and has any sane thinker any doubt that we must have increasingly and abundantly of these if we are to build up a healthy vigorous people amply supplied with the necessities of life, rational in their outlook, strong and independent?

MUSLIMS' BROAD-MINDEDNESS.

We admit the many good qualities of the great Hindu community, their alert intelligence, their spirit, and their industry and I assure them that we have not the slightest desire or inclination to discourage talent and enterprise among them. Anyone who is at all acquainted with the history of the Muslim races all over the world from Spain to Siberia and from Moscow to the heart of Africa will never deny that they were the greatest patrons of human talent, energy and enterprise without any consideration of race, colour or creed. They in fact, explored every country for gifted men, lavished on them honours and treasures, assiduously collected and preserved learning, wisdom and science of the past and thus built up a great civilisation of their own in an amazingly brief space of time. They talked of a very narrow view of things indeed, but they appreciated the value of what we Indian Muslims have contributed and are able to contribute to the political development of the country. Whatever our faults, there is no other people so ready free from prejudices of race, colour or class and those politicians who would deny us all opportunities in public life should realise that if they really seek to establish self-government responsible to the people, it is impossible to do it without our help. India's best future lies in giving all the different communities that live or work here the fullest scope to develop and express their distinctive political genius instead of clogging them with theories borrowed wholesale from other countries but which were never before heard of here.

INDIAN MUSLIMS AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

Some of the above mentioned class of Hindu politicians think that they are making out a strong case against us by emphasising the fact that we are deeply interested in the affairs of other countries inhibited by Muslims and consequently our patriotism, if it suggested, is not wholly confined to this country. Is a common civilisation, history, tradition and religion and considerable affinity of race and language produce sentiments of sympathy and brotherhood among peoples whose social ideas are utterly unaffiliated by caste, colour or clime, is that a matter for reproach or to be surprised at? Any of our Indian Mussalmans travelling, for instance in Afghanistan, Persia, Central Asia, among Chinese Muslims, Arabs, Turks, Egyptians or Rifis would at once be made at home and would not find anything in the ways and manners and the mode of living of our hosts to which we are not accustomed. On the contrary in India in the same town where we live we find ourselves in all social matters total aliens when we cross the street and enter that part of the town where our fellow Hindu townsmen live. Besides, some at least of the other Muslim countries are so to speak our religious homes such as Palestine, Iraq and Hedjaz, others are full of religious and historic associations such as Turkey, Persia, Central Asia, Syria and Egypt. On many important questions of theology and even social observances the opinions of learned Muslims and the practices of Muslim communities of other countries are cited and followed in India and vice versa. We Muslims are proud of our international outlook and India would have been a happier country if she was not embarrassed by caste and untouchability. As for treason to India, is it not a fact that it is the men belonging to the Hindu community that are engaged actively in conspiracies with foreign societies and governments for creating trouble in India and which if at all successful would end in an indefinite postponement of self-government. These politicians who would eliminate the English from India allege that in such a contingency we Muslims would rather see a foreign Muslim power rule in this country. That is true in the sense that the Muslims would not like the Hindus any more than the Hindus would like the Muslims, to rule in the place of the British. The Muslims though a silent community are not blind to what is going on. I say emphatically, however, that it is not true that we Muslims would not like to see a self-governing India provided the Government of the country is made as much responsible to the Muslims as to the Hindus. That is, in fact, the ideal to which we have been always asking our Hindu fellow-countrymen or rather their politicians to subscribe without any reserve not merely by assenting to the abstract proposition but by acceding measures by which alone it can be carried into effect. Otherwise, all vague general



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ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

13th Session of Indian Science Congress opens at Royal Institute of Science, Mayo Road, 6-30 p.m.

Speeches on "Cawnpore's Message", Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta to preside.

TUESDAY, January 5.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

WEDNESDAY, January 6.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

THURSDAY, January 7.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

FRIDAY, January 8.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

SATURDAY, January 9.

Indian Science Congress Session, Royal Institute of Science.

Sunrise. Sunset.

	a.m.	p.m.
Jan. 4 (Mon.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 14m.
Jan. 5 (Tues.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
Jan. 6 (Wed.)	7h. 13m.	6h. 15m.
Jan. 7 (Thurs.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 16m.
Jan. 8 (Fri.)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal afloat and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30	
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45	
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21.5	
Delhi Express	6.30	21.35	
Express Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7.0	

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for passengers for the Metro-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Indus Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. to-day (Monday).

ADULT OP EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Study Circle on the Principles of Economics conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia will meet to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the University Library.

BAND AT SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN

The band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music at the Sir P. Mehta Garden to-day (Monday) at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S AT HOME

The Principal and Members of the Staff of the Royal Institute of Science will be "at Home" to the members of the Indian Science Congress to-day (Monday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the East Wing of the Institute, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INDIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

A public lecture on "The Origin and Nature of Life" will be given by Mr. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc., to-day (Monday), at 3 p.m., in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Room No. 2, Ground Floor, Mayo Road.

A public lecture on "The Origin and Nature of Life" will be given by Mr. R. H. Dastur, of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday), in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, Room No. 2, Mayo Road.

CHRISTMAS AT SEAMEN'S REST

The annual Christmas and New Year treat to the seamen in the Port of Bombay took place on the 29th ultimo, when over 200 seamen were entertained. These men were principally from the steamers Pilsna, Rawalpindi, Aleppo, Axenfeld, Wardenfels, Tarabistan and Pichelbronn. This surely constitutes a record for this institution not only in the number of men but also in the nationalities represented. Proceedings began at 7 p.m. by the singing of Christmas carols by children, and was promptly taken up by local members, the string band of the Pilsna and the Jazz band of the Pichelbronn. A very enjoyable evening was spent and it was not till after 11 p.m. that the gathering broke up.

SHRI KRISHNA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

Vaidya Panse had started giving free Ayurvedic treatment for the current fever in Bombay and nearly 700 patients have been treated in one month and a half, free of charge. As Vaidya Panse wants to continue it he hopes generous people of Bombay and elsewhere will be kind enough to help him financially.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

13TH SESSION OPENS IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

As already announced the 13th session of the Indian Science Congress will open to-day in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, under the presidency of Mr. A. Howard, C. I. E. Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, who will deliver his opening address at 6.30 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. At 5 p.m. the Royal Institute will be "At Home" to the delegates to the Congress. The Congress will sit from to-day till the 9th inst.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION.

GOOD DEAL OF DAMAGE DONE BY RAIN

Copious rainfall on the night of the 2nd instant and in the morning of the 3rd instant has done a good deal of damage to the Exhibition and the exhibits. The exhibitors had to repack their things in order to prevent the rain from spoiling them. The water in certain parts of the ground was knee-deep; and in some of the stalls it was ankle-deep. We hope the public will make allowance for this when they think of the poor show presented to them on the 3rd instant. The stalls will be restored to their normal condition by the mid-day of the 4th instant.

TIRED OF LIFE.

COMPOUNDER COMMIT'S SUICIDE

At about 4.45 p.m. on Friday, Dr. Kashinath Gopal Sathe having his dispensary at 3rd Kumbharwada called at the Mahar. bawdi Police Station and informed the police that his compounder named Vasant Ganpat Dalvi (20) residing at Sandhurst Road had committed suicide by taking strychnine Hydrochloride. The police removed the body to the morgue for inquest. At the inquest held by the Coroner Dr. Sathe produced a chit which was found on the person of the deceased stating that he was tired of life and, therefore, he was committing suicide by taking strychnine hydrochloride; no one should be blamed for it. Medical evidence showed that death was due to convulsive poisoning. The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Muzangon Police Court before Mr. Justice I. N. Mehta, Sergeant William Wadell, charged Narayan Pancham and J. F. Gonsalves with committing theft and receiving stolen property.

Sergeant Wadell stated Nanabhoj Abdul Tyebji a cloth merchant had reported to the police theft of clothes valued at Rs. 1,207 from his shop at Chira Bazar. The Poona Police at the time were making enquiries in regard to (some other theft case and had arrested Narayan Pancham in the course of which traced some property stolen in Nanabhoj's shop. He made a certain statement and the police arrested J. F. Gonsalves from whom they traced stolen property valued at Rs. 201 which the complainant identified as his own.

His Worship remanded the accused in police custody for ten days.

DEATH FROM BLASTING IGNITION.

Rambha Dharma, Hindu Mahat. (35) labourer was engaged on municipal blasting operations at Bhendy Bazar. On the 16th of December he along with other labourers had several blasting charges prepared. The charges were ignited and in accordance with their usual practice, the labourers waited for half an hour after the charges had gone off. A little later Rama went down the pit to satisfy himself whether all his charges had gone off when he found that one of his charges had not gone off. He asked his fellow labourer Sakaram to get more blasting powder to recharge the unignited charge. As Sakaram was going up the pit he heard the charge explode and on turning round found Rambha stooping down. Sakaram had him brought up. The police were communicated with and Rambha was taken to J. J. Hospital, where he died of tetanus following the injuries on Saturday last.

At an inquest held over to his body on Sunday a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

UPLIFT OF NON-BRAHMIN LADIES.

The All-India Non-Brahmin Ladies' Conference, which has come into existence mainly as a result of the efforts of Miss Krishnabai Borker, Secretary, was presided over by Mrs. Laxmibai Naidu of Wardha, who ascribed the down-trodden condition of the non-Brahmin ladies to physical, social, religious and educational causes, and observed that in this age every one had the birthright of expressing his or her views freely an opportunity which must not be allowed to slip away. She made a touching appeal to the audience to impart education to the young generation and make a nation of men and women joined together in hands and hearts.

Loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor, concordance, at the death of the Queen Alexandra, enforcement of compulsory primary education for girls all over India, raising the marriageable age of boys to 24 and of girls to 14, abolishing the dowry system and sub-sections of castes, making both primary and higher education free, remarrying of child widows and the abolition of the purdah system formed the subjects of the resolutions carried.

MESSAGE OF CAWNPORE.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the League Party, a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Messrs. Gangadhar Deshpande, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, J. K. Mehta, Ranchhodas H. Gandhi and others will speak on the "Message of the Cawnpore Congress. Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

WATERPROOF COATS FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

ORDER PLACED WITH W. LAIDLAW & CO.

A meeting of the Standing Committee was held on Saturday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbutnot presiding.

At the outset Mr. Arbutnot congratulated two of their colleagues, Mr. P. A. Kelly and Mr. A. K. Patil.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner re Waterproof Coats for municipal employees. The letter stated that in answer to an advertisement for a tender for waterproof coats tenders had been received from Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Jonas Tyab and Co., Hajee Ibrahim Bros., Bhawoo Kashinath & Co., Palmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., H. B. McKerron and Co., Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., The Bengal Waterproof Works, Mr. K. C. G. Marrot, and George MacLennan & Co., Ltd. The quality of coats offered at lower rates was inferior, and those coats would not last the two years they were expected to last. Trial orders for Indian-made coats were placed with the Bengal Waterproof Works during the last two years and the results had been satisfactory. The coats supplied by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. during the current year, which were similar in quality to those now offered by that firm at Rs. 14-2-0 had a great deal and therefore decided to accept tender of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd. The total cost of the waterproof coats was Rs. 7,048. The rates paid last year are shown in the margin of the attached statement.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta wanted to know why order for Indian-made stuff was not given. The Commissioner replied that he had already placed a trial order with the Indian manufacturer but he found that they were twice as dear as the foreign ones in that only the Indian made coats lasted for one year only.

The tender was approved of by the Committee.

The question of levying water and halak-khore taxes in respect of the Development chawls has been referred to a Sub-Committee.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala writes:—

The labourers' Unions are profitably adding to their healthy activities. The Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union celebrated a religious function on Saturday last in the office of the Union at Mazagon when among others Mr. Jhabvala was present and addressed the men suitably to the occasion. Representatives of different Unions were also present such as Railway, Telegraph and others. The above Union has also started one more benefit to its members by advancing loans on easy terms. The Marwaris extort a large sum of money by way of interest from the men but the Union authorities have fixed only one pice per rupee. Great advantage is being taken of the new system.

A MUSLIM WEDDING.

In celebration of the marriage of their daughter Bibi Najmunnissa with Mr. Camrudin Shuffi Tyabji, Nawab and Begum Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur were at "At Home", last evening at Kunj Niwas, (Harkness Road, Malabar Hill) which was gallily decorated and brilliantly illuminated. A large number of prominent citizens of Bombay, had responded to the invitation of Nawab and Begum Hydar Nawaz Jung, the guests including many officers from the Hyderabad State of which Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung is the Finance Minister. After the guests had partaken of refreshments the Nikah ceremony was performed at 7 p.m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

SIMLA, Jan. 2.

A western depression is affecting north-west India.

Disturbed conditions in the Peninsula have caused local rain in Hyderabad and Bombay. Loccum with a few falls in the Central Provinces and Malabar.

Few falls are also reported from Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair half an inch, Lashio three quarters, Parbhani one and a half, Mangalore one.

Forecast:—An extension in the north of the peninsula and a few falls in Baluchistan.—A. P.

SIMLA, Jan. 3.

The western depression is well marked and has caused widespread rain in the western half of Baluchistan. Disturbed conditions over the north-west of the Peninsula are more pronounced and have produced nearly general rain in north of Hyderabad and of Bombay Deccan and in southwest of the Central Provinces.

A few falls have fallen in Upper Burma and heavy rain is reported from Andamans.

The chief amounts are: Port Blair four inches, Panni one, and Nagpur and Parbhani a half.

Forecast:—An extension along the frontier and into the central India west.

"READY TO SETTLE"

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

MR. CHICHERIN INTERVIEWED.

"Observer" received by last mail contains the following interview which its special representative had with Mr. Chicherin during his recent visit to France:—

Mr. Chicherin, while declaring the readiness of the Soviet Government to come to an arrangement with Great Britain, emphasised the refusal of Russia to enter the League of Nations, which he said, "is not as at present constituted, a real instrument for world peace." He was equally sceptical about the Locarno Treaty. "A beginning," he admitted, "but a beginning of what?"

Mr. Chicherin pointed out that Russia was the first nation after the war to advocate disarmament, and quoted a speech by Rykov in Moscow offering to abolish not only the Army, but also the war industries of Russia, if general disarmament could be arranged.

"I must protest emphatically," declared Mr. Chicherin when I saw him at his hotel at Hyeres, writes the special correspondent "against the assumption that it is our Government which is to be blamed for the fact that no fresh negotiations have been entered into between the Soviets and Great Britain. I myself have often declared our readiness to commence such negotiations, and when Mr. Rakovsky was acting as charge d'affaires in London, he repeatedly made overtures in the same spirit, both to the Foreign Office and to the Press."

"I should like also to point out a remarkable fact, which seems to me to throw a considerable light on this question of responsibility. Have you noticed that for the last year the ground has shifted? About twelve months ago the alleged impossibility of making a complete settlement of Anglo-Russian affairs was said to be due to our unwillingness to come to terms on the question of Russia's debts. But as soon as it became evident that we were ready to meet our creditors in a reasonable spirit, the emphasis was suddenly put on our attitude to the League of Nations. It is our attitude to this society that is now made the acid test."

"Yes," I remarked, "I myself have noticed that there is much less talk about Russian debts in the British Press than there used to be. But the eagerness which some members of the League and a section of the British Press are manifesting for Russia's entrance into the League seems to me to be based mainly on their desire to promote the success of that body, which can never tackle the subject of disarmament with Russia left out."

"Whatever may be the cause of their eagerness," replied Mr. Chicherin, "the fact that our attitude to the League of Nations has been unwarrantably entangled with the question of a general settlement with Great Britain is indisputable. I can give you a remarkable proof of this. In a recent speech made in the House of Commons, as quoted in the British Press, Sir Austen Chamberlain mentioned the circumstances that in a conversation with Lord D'Abernon in Berlin I had once more declared the impossibility of our entering the League of Nations."

"But that quite failed to mention the fact that in the course of the same conversation I also emphasised the point that at any moment we were ready to enter into direct negotiations with the British Government in order to settle all the questions dividing us. I endeavoured to make it plain to Lord D'Abernon that, in our opinion, the genuinely realistic approach to general peace and world settlement was best made by an immediate solution of the existing divergences between the U.S.S.R. and Great Britain, as well as of those between ourselves and other countries, than by any such formalities as the reception of Russia into the League."

"We desire—and that cannot be too often repeated—a practical and a real adjustment of outstanding questions with other countries, and by making such an adjustment we believe that we are, in fact, furthering a real world settlement."

REASONS FOR REFUSAL.

"But apart from all this, Mr. Chicherin," I said, "there is a wide-spread eagerness to know the Soviet's attitude to the League and their reasons for standing outside it."

"In general," replied Mr. Chicherin, "I frankly deny that the League of Nations, as constituted to-day, is a real instrument for world peace. To be more particular, I really cannot see how our entrance into the League can be expected to promote the settlement of outstanding questions between ourselves and other nations when those very nations have up to the present refused to recognise us. Moreover, we reject a cardinal doctrine of the League: the idea of the coercion of some States by others."

"There is yet another reason for our refusal to join the League. I must point out that the insistent invitations which certain members of it are addressing to us comes with a very ill grace from countries which not only reject all our overtures for mutual accommodation but are actually in occupation of our territories."

"By the way, I have come across reports in some papers which insinuate that in private conversations I have expressed on this subject opinion different from those I

have voiced publicly. This allegation is absolutely false. I have said in private what I have said publicly, and I have never for a moment expressed any other views about the League. But all this, I repeat, does not in the least degree alter or conflict with the fact that we are always ready to settle our difficulties with other countries."

ATTITUDE ON DISARMAMENT.

"But surely, Mr. Chicherin," I remarked, "the entrance of Germany and Russia into the League would go some way to solve the problem of disarmament?"

"That again," answered Mr. Chicherin, "we must deny. If so-called security must precede disarmament I doubt whether we shall ever practically tackle the bigger question. In that respect, I think Russia's position has all along been unambiguous. I venture to claim that we have been consistent from the start."

"After the termination of the war we were, I believe, the first nation to advocate disarmament; and we officially expressed our approval of this policy in our reply to Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance. We not only vehemently criticised the Treaty for giving an enormous international power to a few States, but we rejected it as delaying the practical settlement of the disarmament question."

"Incidentally, I have just received the report of a speech made at Moscow by Mr. Rykov, chairman of the Council of Commissaries, in which he makes a downright offer to abolish not only the army, but also Russia's war industries, provided complete disarmament becomes general. It goes on to say that he is ready to give the fullest support to any attempt at even partial disarmament. This readiness of ours to disarm is no mere rhetorical gesture. It is implicit in our fundamental attitude to the world. We renounce not only the policy but even the very idea of conquest. And we need an army and navy only for defence."

NO FAITH IN THE PACT.

"Have you, Mr. Chicherin," I asked, "modified in any way your very uncompromising criticism of the spirit of Locarno?"

"I am afraid," replied Mr. Chicherin, with a smile, "that I shall have to disappoint you. We still regard Locarno with apprehension, for we don't yet see Locarno's contribution to the cause of peace. I, for one, readily accept the assurance of the participants in the Conference, that Locarno is a beginning. But a beginning of what? That only time will show."

"Locarno or no Locarno, we want real peace and a removal of the antagonisms which tear the world to pieces, and we are wholeheartedly ready to make our contribution to this end."

"We realise quite readily that no settlement can result from a situation in which one party gives all and the other takes all. Settlement is a matter of 'give-and-take' and we are realists enough to allow full play to this fundamental principle of negotiation. This principle is, I believed, fully recognized by the British people, who, more than any other put their confidence in facts. The union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a fact, and a considerable one. If only this is borne in mind, an accommodation between Great Britain and Russia should not be difficult!"

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN ORISSA.

AN APPEAL.

We are asked to publish the following appeal:—

The condition of Orissa is now well-known to the public from the reports published by Mr. C. F. Andrews. It has become a land of chronic famine, malaria and now small-pox. The heavy rains and the consequent floods of last year has made the condition worse. The miseries of the people beggars description. The rural life has been altogether disturbed. The people do not know what is joy in life. Under these circumstances the temporary relief works is not the true solution of the problem so a scheme of village reconstruction work is being worked in a group of villages in the district of Cuttack, a short report of which is given below.

The work began six months back, but owing to unusual heavy rains and floods nothing worth naming could be done for the first two months. The little work that is to be reported on covers only four months' labour. Realising the Charkha to be the only possible cottage industry efforts have been made to revive it in these villages. During these four months four maunds of yarn have been produced and the cloth woven and sold amounting to Rs. 400. Now there are thirty-seven Charkhas and four looms are being worked. All the spinners are self-carders and they spin ten to twelve counts. A little more than two hundred rupees have gone to these villages as wages of spinning and weaving. This has been a great relief to them. Many a family are eager to take up spinning, but for want of funds it is not done as ought to have been done. Here a few bales of cotton would be a great help and some money to give Charkha free to the poor families.

Besides this work some personal service is rendered to the poor and the sick. Malaria has broken out this year in an epidemic form. From one village named Gohamunda, of which the population is about 1,500, nearly 50 people have died in two months. We have distributed medicine to 630 people, of which nearly 400 have been cured, and now there are 200 patients taking medicine daily. Each member in each family is down with fever. There is nobody to look after them. They have no means to take medicine. Many a family need even food and clothing. The state of things can be better imagined than to be described. Here I have seen parents not taking care of their children

ABNORMAL BOMBAY WEATHER.

YESTERDAY'S HUGE DOWNPOUR.

BAD BEGINNING OF 1926?

For the last several days Bombay has experienced—as it has done many a time and often in the near past—once again the fickleness of its weather, remarkably resembling in that respect to the proverbial fickleness of woman. About a month ago, after a few days of refreshing coolness, people were heard to remark "thandi-sharo thandi" (that is, cold, or rather the cold season has set in). It was, however, of a brief duration. "Thandi" soon gave place to a bit of "garmi" again. Such weather, more or less continued up to nearly the end of the year that has rolled by into the Eternity. Last Wednesday, particularly, the sky was clouded the whole day—a precursor of some violent change in the weather in the near future, and so it has proved to be. Since then the weather retained this abnormality, and it resulted in drizzles more than once, in a few parts of Bombay, if not in the whole of the city. On Saturday, the sky continued to be clouded, giving a slight drizzle early in the morning.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning broke equally inauspicious, and about 9.30 a.m. it rained in torrents for full half an hour, leaving a glistening with wonder whether it was the 3rd of June or 3rd of January. The downpour was measured of course mentally subject to correction by the Calcutta Observatory—from half an inch to about 2 inches. Whatever the total of the gift of Jupiter Pluvius, it marked the culminating point—let us hope—of the spell of exceptional weather.

It is curious to find how even such a small fall in Bombay produces its effect in some low-lying parts of Bombay, or where water for one reason or another cannot flow rapidly into gutters thanks to the "expert" brains of Municipal engineers of the last century whose handiwork is acknowledged on all hands to be the cause of many of Bombay's ills. That wretched place, part of Sleanor Road, beginning from Messrs. Wimbridge & Co., right up to Falkland Bridge was as usual flooded. People had to wade through knee-deep water. Only victorians were smiling there, doing good six and eight anna times. A part of Foregate Street, according to the information of a gentleman living there, was also flooded. In a few places, in Khetwadi water was only, fortunately, knee-deep. Only a portion, a very small portion, of Null Bazar presented the appearance of a small pond, and the accumulated water soon found way into gutters. In the Fort, the fall had not resulted in miniature lakes. Only in a couple of places there were traces of accumulated water, particularly at Customs House Road, opposite the Government Dockyard.

At about noon King Sun rose rather reigned in all his glory and the day passed with "garmi" making it necessary to use the "on" side of the switchboard. Anyhow, 1926 has made a very bad beginning, and it is high time weather prophets who are generally busy with forecasts at the end-end of May told us poor mortals what this year of portents, 1926, has in store for us. Cannot Prof. Leon Kerdol oblige us a little? He has predicted the events of the current year, for yesterday's "Kisori-Bhad" "The man in the street would like to know what is to happen in the current month, as the other eleven months will surely take care of themselves.

DEATH OF A CEYLONESE LEADER.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The death took place last evening at a nursing home here of Mr. F. R. Sevayayaka of Ceylon who had come here to visit Buddhist sacred places in India. He was one of the foremost leaders in Ceylon both in political and religious affairs. The body was taken to Ceylon to-day by his brother and funeral will take place at Colombo on Wednesday.—A. P.

and brother of his brother. Can anybody imagine a more miserable state of human sufferings than this, words are not sufficient to describe their sufferings. Cloth and medicine are very badly needed for giving help to these people.

The third thing that is being done is to give education to these village children. With the aid of the Cuttack Local Board one school has been opened, but it is now found out that the schools run by the Local Boards are of no use to the people. Efforts are being made to open one residential village school, where boys would be fed, clothed and education given. One local Zamindar has kindly promised to give us 25 acres of land towards the establishment of this school. But the funds do not permit to make use of this land and do the most needful work. For the accommodation of boys a few cottages are to be erected. In this head at least five thousand rupees are needed.

I have seen a great part of India, but have never come across a place where the people are so utterly helpless and degraded. They have left all faith in themselves and in others also. All kinds of human feelings seem to be extinct in them. Experience teaches me that this village reconstruction work needs life-long service. I with some four others have decided to give our whole life to it. I only appeal to my kind friends and the generous public of Bombay to enable us with their help to serve their suffering brethren in Orissa.

G. C. MISRA,

Secretary, Gandhi Sevasham, Chandrapur.

P. O. Byree, Cuttack, Orissa.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1926

RUSSIA OSTRACIZED

We observe there has been a bill in the exultation of Europe over the Locarno spirit. Great Britain and France are great on the Locarno spirit, but in other countries they do not seem to be taken seriously. Britain gave all the embellishments of plausible success to the event. At the Washington Conference Mr. Balfour was invested with a Knight-Commandership of the Garter, but we know what the disarmament resolutions have come to; after Locarno, Mr. Austen Chamberlain was paid a similar distinction with equal prospects of failure. The Locarno spirit has been ridden to death, since the danger of groups and alliances in Europe remains intact. Last week M. Chicherin condemned the prostitution of the League of Nations in spite of the Locarno spirit. According to the Imperialists, Russia is an out-caste nation because of the practice of communism and every effort is being made to justify her exclusion from the comity of European nations. Is Russia, however, such a felon-nation as to deserve the vile pronouncement of Britain? To speak a word in favour of Russia is supposed to be treason; but the twelve illustrious Communists now in British jails represent a winning cause that cannot be neglected. The attitude of Russia towards the League of Nations and the Locarno fake, has been well expressed by M. Chicherin in an interview to the "Observer" in mail week, which we reproduce elsewhere. M. Chicherin is one of the frankest statesmen alive; in fact, he is as frank about communism as Sgr. Mussolini is about the tyranny of the black-shirt. The relations between Russia and Britain are interesting. To the "Observer," M. Chicherin points out how Britain has been shifting her grounds against the recognition of Russia and the admittance of the Soviet Republic to the League of Nations. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer was instrumental in spending about a hundred million sterling for the support of anti-Bolshevik adventurers, and he cannot be expected to possess a conciliatory spirit even after discomfiture.

Not very long ago, the objection of Britain to Russia, was that the Soviets did not adequately recognise the debts of the pre-war regime. The Tsars borrowed heavily for the maintenance of their autocracy against the interests and liberties of the people of Russia. Any nation that lends money for the support of non-democratic government in another country, deserves to lose its loans. That is a fair and honourable probability, but in spite of the moral right of Russia to repudiate the debts of usurping despots, she is prepared to settle them on reasonable terms. M. Chicherin draws the attention of the world to the willingness of Russia to negotiate liquidation even in regard to illicit burdens. M. Chicherin says: "But as soon as it became evident that we were ready to meet our creditors in a reasonable spirit, the emphasis

was suddenly put on our attitude to the League of Nations. It is our attitude to this society that is now made the acid test." The "acid test" is a favourite expression with British statesmen who have degraded the League into a rubber-stamp of aggrandising imperialism, but in true British spirit they expect their cant to be swallowed by the world. As Russia was prepared to discuss the affairs of British debenture holders, Britain shuffled the argument and put forward the might and sanctity of the League as the supreme obstacle. "In general," says M. Chicherin, "I frankly deny that the League of Nations, as constituted to-day, is a real instrument of peace." The League having become an Anglo-French caucus, is looked upon as a snare by nations like Russia and America. The point to be noticed is, however, the suppleness with which Britain veers round to present the League-difficulty against the recognition of Russia in lieu of the mean about debts.

The League of Nations has become a dread instrument of hypocrisy through the assertion of the Amery-Chamberlain spirit. In shorter parlance, it is described as the Locarno-spirit; but it happens that they put the Locarno-spirit before the solution of the disarmament problem. M. Chicherin says: "We not only vehemently criticised the Treaty for giving an enormous international power to a few States, but we rejected it as delaying the practical settlement of the disarmament question." The world is not likely to be deceived by the propaganda of Britain, now against the Russian debts and later against the reluctance of Russia to join the chicanery of Locarno. When the Treaty was signed, the church-bells rang forth victory, but it was a peal of desecration since independent nations forswearing conquest, could not exult in the plot. To quote M. Chicherin, again: "We realise quite readily that no settlement can result from a situation in which one party gives all and the other takes all. Settlement is a matter of give-and-take; and we are realistic enough to allow full play to this fundamental principle of negotiation. This principle is, I believe, fully recognised by the British people who, more than any other, put their confidence in facts. The union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a fact and a considerable one." Britain is, however, evading the recognition by the policy of alliances and condemnation.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

When Senator Reid, who as a member of the Australian Federal Upper House has been interesting himself for several years in the cause of our countrymen in Australia came over to India in connection with the Theosophic Jubilee celebrations at Adyar, he expressed in a press interview his satisfaction that Indians in Australia had been granted the political vote. We have now in this country another Australian friend of the Indians there, Mr. F. E. Bateman, a barrister, who has explained during his sojourn at Delhi to our correspondent what a severe fight he has had to put up in the Australian law courts for regaining for the Indians domiciled in that country the rights they once enjoyed. The action of the Australian Parliament to which Senator Reid referred was hailed in the Indian Press as an illustration of a liberal and broad-minded outlook, and the Anglo-Indian press did not fail to deduce from it the moral that an Australian Prime Minister could be trusted to make good pledges given at an Imperial Conference. Mr. Bateman's narration of the nature of the fight he had to engage in before he could compel the Federal Parliament to repair the wrong done to Indians by the Act of 1902 which had taken away their franchise rights demonstrates that these pledges would have remained unfulfilled but for his determined and organised campaign.

When Mr. Sastri visited Australia three years ago he drew attention to the fact that Mr. Hughes had promised a dozen years before at the Imperial Conference in England that the Indians in Australia would be restored their franchise rights. Mr. Bruce, the present Australian Premier, re-echoed to Mr. Sastri the good intentions of Mr. Hughes. But no initiative was taken in the matter by his Government. It was due to a private individual, Mr. Bateman, who discovered the unconstitutional nature of the deprivation of the political rights of the Indians, that the Australian Government were at last forced to yield and restore those rights. His first difficulty was in persuading an Indian domiciled in the country to start legal proceedings against the Government under the Commonwealth Ordinances. The Indians in

Australia are comparatively only a handful in number, and have gone there mainly from the Punjab. They are generally lumbermen or skilled artisans. They have very few educated individuals amongst them, the early struggle for livelihood having made it impossible for them to take advantage of any educational opportunity. Mr. Bateman succeeded after considerable delay in getting hold of one Mr. Mitta Bullosh to claim, through a law suit, that his name be placed on the electoral roll. He succeeded and the Federal Government hastened to appeal against this success before the High Court of Australia. But it appears the legal advisors of the Government came to the conclusion that the Government contention would not stand, and the appeal proceedings were withdrawn. We are glad that in Mr. Bateman our countrymen in Australia had such a sturdy champion that he would not rest content with securing success only for one particular Indian. He told the Federal Government that he was out to establish the electoral rights of the Indians as a community, and wanted from it an undertaking that those rights would be acknowledged. As two States of the Australian Commonwealth, Western Australia and Queensland, showed hostility to granting States rights to Indians, Mr. Bateman drew up a Bill for the Federal Parliament to overcome their recalcitrant attitude, and the Federal Government now has had the wisdom to sponsor it as an official measure and get it through. Mr. Bateman had, however, to win over the initial feeling of opposition of the Australian Labour Party to this repatriation of an old wrong. The opposition was doubtless weakened by the knowledge that the Indians in Australia were so few as to be negligible. We can, therefore, understand the unctuous comment of an Australian journal "Stead's Review", which remarks: "The granting of the Federal franchise to all Indian residents of the Commonwealth is merely the recognition by law of what has been long felt to be a moral obligation upon Australia. The matter is of little real significance in this country, where the Indian population is comparatively small, so that we may easily have made the concession at an earlier stage". The moral obligation, we imagine, would still have remained in the nebulous world of good intentions, had it not been for Australians of the true Christian spirit like Mr. Bateman.

Notes of the Day.

No Safety in Mountains.

The League of Nations has awarded Mosul to Iraq and has permitted Britain to retain her stronghold over the hinter for an additional period of twenty-five years. The League, being a creature of Britain and her Allies, the decision was to be expected. But Britain will not find it easy or profitable to execute the decision. According to Reuters cable, she has made advances "which are believed to constitute the limit of contribution to which she will go." But what these advances are nobody knows, while everyone knows that the proposals which Turkey has made form an excellent basis for a permanent and happy settlement. "Recent utterances from the Turkish sources seem to indicate," according to Reuters, "that the Turkish Government is anxious to avoid entering into negotiations possibly in the hope that Turkish public opinion which has been brought to a ferment by the Turkish Press regarding Mosul may become calmer." If Reuters is correct in interpreting Turkish intentions, it only furnishes a fresh proof of Turkey's earnest desire for a peaceful settlement. Turkey knows that her cause is just and is bound to prevail. She knows her mind and her determination not to act precipitantly gives an opportunity to Britain to retrace her steps and resolutely seek an amicable understanding with the Turks. The debate in the Commons revealed the opposition of the Labour Party to the Mosul decision. Nor is the Press in Britain altogether united or happy over it. In a remarkable frank article under the caption "Mosul or Empire," the London "Observer" points out the fatality of the "settlement" of the Mosul question without Turkish consent. For Britain, the journal contends, the question is not to be settled with dividers and a map. "It will be no sort of victory to have snatched a territorial advantage at reckoned in the illusive terms of the lower strategy. The war or pre-war mind thinks in these terms. It sees safety in mountains. Security consists in holding the peak. All experience shows to the contrary that if a frontier is secured by good understanding with your neighbour mountains cannot secure it. A satisfactory settlement of the Mosul question will not be tested by map contours.

A Little That Will Mean Much.

The appeal on behalf of the famine-stricken people of Orissa which we publish elsewhere shows that in this unhappy part of India, a little help given now will mean much to the poor Oriyas. The appeal is a narration of rural reconstruction work in Oriya villages by Mr. Gobind Misra and his fellow-workers and their experience for the last six months has emboldened them to ask financial help from the Bombay philanthropist with the hope that the wanted generosity of this city in giving succour to those whom floods and famines have rendered homeless will not dry up even in these days of acute business depression. Any little help given to these rural workers who are organising relief in Orissa will mean the saving of a number of lives, and the security of at least temporary employment to those who have lost their all in the land of the great rivers which have been last year in such an angry mood. Even a few bales of cotton will help. In an Orissa village, the daily toil on the Charkha is valued as a solid economic contribution to the wage-earning capacity of the family. Bombay can certainly show this generosity in kind.

A PLEA FOR TALUKDARS OF GUJARAT.

(BY THAKOR OF AMOD.)

II*

The Talukdars known to the administration in 1903 was a group of a large number of proprietors of similar but quite identical origin. Their caste or clan names are given in the margin and it may be remarked that while the Kathis, Rajputs, Rajput Grassia, and Thakardas forming the bulk of the Talukdars, undoubtedly hold by right of conquest, the remainder appear to have acquired their rights by gift from the Mogul Emperors, as in the case of Kashati and Mahomedani Talukdars or from the other classes, as in the case of Charans or Bards and the religious holdings. And being landholders, the more fortunate of them have by a subsequent act of favour been put on the list of Feudal Sardars, a misnomer derived from all the classes of landholders, paying a certain amount of revenue.

A Peculiar Status.

This then is the system into which the Talukdars are fitted. If the setting is found to be imperfect, further means may have been under contemplation. Their status is admitted to be peculiar; and peculiarity is a matter of degree. Even Mr. Robertson's description shows several principles of variations in this peculiarity and it will require dynastic histories, of so many clans and their varying fortunes, to have a complete description of the individual status of each. Their distinction had lost all practical value by 1903 as Mr. Robertson observed. And it will be idle for me to indicate them fully in the brief span of this article. I cannot hope that such one of my brother Talukdars will endeavour to find out for himself what his historical status is and how best it can be set into the present system to lend the glamour of his past history to it.

One of the five enactments relating to Talukdars, the first four—those of the Bombay Legislature and three of the Indian Legislature—were all legislative measures of relief doled out during the third period of rehabilitation (1857-1888) when no part of India nor any class of Indian subjects who stood in need of it was refused relief. Scores of similar Acts can be pointed out from the Statute Book. The fact, therefore, stands out that though the historical status of the Talukdars was discussed both in the Legislatures and in the reports leading to the said legislation, there was no attempt to put the Talukdars' status on a distinct plain. Nay, it may be said that it suffered during the discussion for two reasons in particular, viz., (i) the classification by the Indian legislature of the Gujarat Talukdars with those of the other provinces who in strict legal theory were mere middle-men, and (ii) the deliberate refusal of the mover of the Bill which emanated in the shape of Act XV of 1871 to commit himself, much less the Government to any definite policy on the subject. The last one of these three enactments of the Supreme Government is still on the Statute Book and at the date of the enactment of the present Gujarat Talukdars' Act in 1888, the Panch Mahals was the only district which called for any new enactment on the lines of Bombay Act VI of 1862, which was operative in Ahmedabad. But the needs of the revenue administration were not the necessity of putting the Panch Mahals on a par with the other districts called for Act VI of 1862 with its obviously marked differences from the previous acts in many an important particular which really matters and must continue to do so if not properly guarded against by adequate legislation.

Misleading Definitions.

It will be paying scant regard to the patient and voluminous investigations honestly made and ably directed, the deep and admirable sympathies which mainly led to the said enactments and the considerations which attended the passage thereof in the legislatures, now to say that these enactments betrayed the real status of the Talukdars. But, unfortunately enough, it is too true to be left out of account in seeking for a way out of the present situation of the Talukdars. Bombay Act VI of 1862, which heralded this legislation, was admittedly meant to atone for past administrative blunders in the manner of dealing with the Ahmedabad Talukdars. The term Talukdars was of the creation of British administrators and by omitting to define it, the Act left it to District administrators to say from a reference to their accounts which of the landholders were Talukdars. None of the succeeding Acts has furnished any scientific definition of the term and under the one which is now in force—the singular historical estate of Sanand whose glorious past merited a special note of admiration mixed with regret in Rasmala and preserved from disruption by the tale of vicissitudes and other smaller estates of its type, came to be classed along with the hopelessly demoralised and irretrievably tottering estates of Chival and Prantij crushing under the weight of partition. This classification would naturally lead to the misconception of describing the proud descendants of Karan Ghela as unruly marauders. Next came the India Act XV of 1871 meant for the five specially named Thakors, four of which represented another historical line older than Karan Ghela's. None within the purview of this Act suffered by partition. But this was soon followed up and absorbed by India Act XIV of 1877 which brought the evil of juxta-position. The historical line of Dula Rana firmly rooted in Gujarat since 1286 A.D. by right of conquest was in legislative classification referred to to the category of the freebooters of the banks of the Mahes and the Mulk Sepoys of Thasra. In other words, the distinction between the old Ruling Chieftains who survived the military onslaught of several generations and the grantees of Crown lands of intermediate Governments was brushed aside by the definition which empowered the Government to swell the ranks of Thakors by executive orders.

* Previous article appeared on December 29, 1925.

MAHATMA GANDHI

(TO TAKE REST FOR
A YEAR.)OPINION ON CONGRESS
RESOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 3.

Mahatma Gandhi announces in to-day's 'Nava Jivan,' his Gujarati weekly, that it has been decided after consulting many friends at Cawnpore that he should take rest for one year in his Ashram. He means to set right the affairs of the Ashram and consolidate the work of the Spinners' Association.

Commenting on the Cawnpore Congress he writes: Formation of two divisions in the Swaraj Party pains me but such divisions are inevitable where there are differences of principle. The situation of 1920 would be at last reached but whether such a thing happens or not where there are honest differences of opinion their expression cannot harm the interests of the country.—A. P.

INDEPENDENTS AND
LIBERALS.

FUSION PROPOSAL FAILS.

'The Englishman' understands that a secret conference of Liberals and Independents was held on Wednesday, in Calcutta, with a view to explore the possibilities of the fusion of these two political parties. Many of the Liberal leaders from other provinces, who are now in Calcutta, attended.

After prolonged discussion, it is understood, the conference ended without achieving its object.

According to a well-known Liberal leader of Bengal, the Independent Party itself was divided in its councils and efforts to meet on a common ground therefore proved abortive.

MR. ANEY RESIGNS FROM ASSEMBLY.

YEOTMAL, Jan. 2.

Mr. M. S. Aney has submitted his resignation of the membership of the Legislative Assembly. In his letter of resignation addressed to His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. Aney explains his resignation as being due to differences on vital points in regard to the policy and programme adopted by the General Council of the Swaraj Party at its last meeting held at Cawnpore which has necessitated his secession from the party. Having contested his election on the Swarajist ticket, he did not think it proper to continue and attack to the office of membership of the Legislative Assembly after he had ceased to be a member of the Party. Mr. Aney, therefore, submits his resignation in fairness to himself, the Swaraj Party and his own constituency.—A. P.

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND KELKAR
CONGRATULATED.

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

At a special meeting on Wednesday the National Home Rule League passed a resolution congratulating Messrs. Jayakar, Menon and Kelkar on the courageous step they had taken and assuring them of all possible support in the event of their seeking reelection.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR HEDJAZ MUSLIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Jan. 2.

In response to the Central Khilafat Delegation appeal for the Hedjaz relief for the hunger-stricken residents of Medina, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, a prominent Khilafat leader, member, All-India Khilafat Working Committee, and treasurer, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, has this week issued a public appeal to the Muslims to come forward and generously contribute handsome quantities of grains and food-stuffs or cash amounts to be despatched to Medina for the maintenance of a free kitchen opened there by Moulana Zaffar Ali Khan and his colleagues under the supervision of a responsible committee. It has arranged with the Karachi office of the Nejd merchants Messrs. Ibrahim Al-fazal for the despatch of materials and money by every steamer expected to leave Karachi every fortnight for Rabegh or Jeddah and from there for safe transmission to Medina. As besides Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon's own contribution of fifty bags rice and fifty bags wheat flour, cash amounts totalling about 1,500 rupees have been received. Still a more generous response by the Muslims of Sind and northern India is expected. All contributions of money or grains should be sent to the address of Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M. L. C., Napier Road, Karachi.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF M. SHAUKAT
ALI.

DELHI, Jan. 2.

Regarding the programme of Moulana Shaikat Ali the following message to the press has been sent:—

Moulana Shaikat Ali is leaving Delhi on the evening of the 3rd instant reaching Jabalpur on the 4th, Secrai on the 5th, Raigarh on the 6th and Nagpur on the 7th. He is reaching Bombay on the 8th. A meeting of the Khilafat Working Committee has been called on the 15th and 16th instant to meet at Delhi to discuss the Hedjaz, Haj and Motamar affairs.

"SOUND AND FURY"

WARNING TO
ET. MOTILAL.BRITISH SUNDAY PAPERS ON
CONGRESS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Sunday papers do not attach much importance to the Indian National Congress's main resolution.

The 'Observer' says that most of those who demanded from Government an instant compliance with their proposals and threatened in default a campaign of mass civil disobedience must know well that neither Government nor Indian opinion at all is likely to be impressed with such threats. If the Swarajists put this disastrous plan into force their own movement will be its first victim. It is natural that its more able and more realistic members should be turning to pursue their ends by constitutional means open to them.

The 'Sunday Times' says that the resolution was a 'bombastic attempt to drown with fanfare resounding phrases, noise and antic within the Swarajist Party. It was mere "sound and fury signifying nothing" except the fact that there is a discussion. Nevertheless the paper thinks it discouraging to find the successors of Mr. C. R. Das committing themselves to a policy in which the ethics of highway robbery replace those of statesmanship. Unless Pandit Motilal Nehru desires to destroy altogether both his Party and the chances of its attaining any of its aims he will be well advised to forego the stage thunder for the future and adopt a more prudent course to which his predecessor became converted.—Reuter.

LARGEST BANK CLEARINGS TOTAL.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Despite the trade conditions the record has been broken by the last year's bank clearings which totalled 40,137 millions sterling, an increase of 904 millions over the previous year's clearings. The annual statement attributes the increase to an increase in the commercial and banking turnover and also to an increase in the new issues especially after the embargo on the overseas loans had been removed. New issues totalled 224 millions sterling in a year of twelve millions.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

M. Gerbais, Governor of French India is being transferred and in his place M. Didot, Lt. Governor of Senegal is posted to India. M. Gerbais will leave Pondicherry for Colombo about the 15th instant.—A. P.

RESEARCH TRIPS BETWEEN EGYPT
AND INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

R.36 will not be recommissioned for a voyage to Egypt early this year to make meteorological research trips between Egypt and Karachi in preparation for opening up of the British-India route. It is understood that the decision is due to the fact that the cost of preparing her for a voyage will be out of proportion to the service she may perform. The Air Ministry is confident to have sufficient required data for two new airships for the British India route which is not likely to be ready before 1928.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy left for Shillong on the 1st afternoon by a special train and after visiting Darjeeling will return to Calcutta on January 7th.—A. P.

The Viceroy will visit Benares on January 10th en route from Calcutta to Delhi. His Excellency's arrival at and departure from Benares will be private.—A. P.

It is notified that Mr. G. P. Roy is confirmed as Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs with effect from date.—A. P.

Calcutta.—His Excellency the Viceroy attended the proclamation parade on the maidan and had lunch with the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, on Friday.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Party left Calcutta for Darjeeling, on Friday.

Delhi.—General Sir C. W. Jacob, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command is granted privilege leave out of India from 13th February.

MADRAS Jan. 2.—Mr. A. R. Totterham of the Central Board of Revenue arrived in Madras this morning. He is leaving Madras to-morrow night for Tanjore.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Capt. K. E. Previte and O. L. Paget, Aides-de-Camp, arrived Government House, Bombay, on Sunday the 3rd January.

Lord and Lady Devonport and Lord and Lady Lee arrived at Government House, Bombay, on Friday.

The Maharajah of Mahmudabad having ceased to be Home Member in the U. P. Government, the Nawab of Chattri has assumed office as the Home Member and Rajeshwar Bali will in addition to his own duties as the Minister of Education and Local Self-Government take over the duties of the Minister of Industries and Agriculture pending new appointment to the latter office.

Sir William Morris arrived in Allahabad on Sunday. He will attend the garden party in connection with the annual sessions of the Agra Zemindars' Association, on Monday, and leave for Lucknow on 7th.

"A COMPLETE
TRAVESTY"NO PROPOSAL FOR SEPA-
RATE MUSLIM PARTY.

SIR M. SHAFI'S DISCLAIMER.

LAHORE, Jan. 2.

With reference to a communication which has appeared in some papers to the effect that Sir Mohamed Shafi's circular letter discussed at Aligarh advocated the formation of separate organisations in the various Legislatures and that the proposal did not find much favour with the majority of leaders, the representative of the Associated Press who interviewed Sir Mohamed Shafi on his return from Aligarh is authorised to state that the said communication is a complete travesty of the real facts. Sir Mohamed Shafi's memorandum which formed the basis of discussion at the informal Conference of the Muslim leaders held at Aligarh on the 27th December contained no suggestion whatever for the formation of a separate Muslim party in the Legislatures. All the proposals made by him in his memorandum were accepted unanimously by the Conference and were subsequently embodied in the draft resolutions framed by the Sub-committee of five (of which he himself was a member) appointed by the Council of the All-India Muslim League and, subsequently, having been accepted by the Council as well as the Subjects Committee were placed before the meeting of the League on 31st December.—A. P.

WARNING TO DRUSES.

ADVANTAGES OF FRENCH
CO-OPERATION

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Beirut.—A fateful message from the sky has been scattered throughout the Druse territory in the shape of a proclamation by M. De Jouvencel broadcast from aeroplanes informing the Druses that he is ready to confer with them on the right to make constitution and choose the ruling chiefs and pointing out that by continuing the struggle the Druses are fighting against all hope of freedom while France is able to provide them with corn, wells, roads, schools and liberty forthwith in all parts of Syria where peace is established. The "only way the Druses can conquer is by laying down arms." The message emphasises that if blood continues to flow women and children will go hungry and ruin and defeat will arrive. The fault lies with Sultans, El Aghas and the foreigners who pay him.—Reuter.

GEN PLASTIRAS TO BE
COURTMARTIALED.

ANATOLIA REVERSE ECHO.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Athens.—The echo of the Greek defeat in Anatolia in 1922 is contained in an announcement that the military council which was enquiring into it has found General Plastiras responsible for it and has decided by seven votes to three that he be court-martialled.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LADIES'
CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALIGARH, Dec. 27.

The following resolutions were passed by the Conference of Muslim ladies at Aligarh on the 27th inst:—

(1) This Conference most emphatically declares that it is the birth-right of women to take part in all conferences and meetings along with men, and that this conference strongly condemns the action of those who tried to prevent ladies from taking part in the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference on the 26th December in the Jubilee Pandit. That this Conference thanks Atia Begum and those gentlemen who helped her in asserting women's rights.

(2) That compulsory education should be enforced amongst Muslims.

(3) That it is highly desirable that a central co-ordinating committee consisting of women and men be formed called Moween-Niswan (help of women) for starting educational institutions for Muslim girls all over India, and for improving existing institutions. Existing committees, if any, may be invited to nominate their representatives.

SCOUT JAMBOREE CONCLUDES.

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

The Scout Jamboree came to a termination this evening with the holding of a boxing competition for Boy Scouts. A programme of 15 bouts was arranged. In the contest between the Madras and the Ceylon scouts the latter acquitted themselves creditably in five out of eight contests, and were thus winners of the coveted shield presented by Captain Maxwell Lawford, the first Administrative Commandant, University Training Corps.—A. P.

MOSUL SITUATION

NO DEVELOPMENTS.

TURKEY'S ANXIETY.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Reuter understands that since Mr. Baldwin's interview with the Turkish ambassador cabled on the 22nd December there have been no developments with regard to the Mosul situation. Not a word has been heard from the Turkish Government in reply to the British advances which are believed to constitute the limit of conciliation to which the British Government will go, and recent utterances from the Turkish sources seem to indicate that the Turkish government is anxious to avoid entering into negotiations possibly in the hope that Turkish public opinion which has been brought to a ferment by the Turkish press regarding Mosul may become calmer.—Reuter.

WORLDWIDE WIRELESS
SERVICE.

MARCONI'S AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Messrs. Marconi announce the conclusion of an agreement with the Postmaster General enabling the company to conduct services with nine further European countries and all foreign countries outside Europe in addition to four European countries and the United States with which it is already operating. This will enable the company to proceed with the establishment of a worldwide wireless service. The Directors express the opinion that the beam service between Britain, Canada and South Africa will be ready for working in April and with India and Australia in mid-August. The company is also constructing stations to connect Portugal and her Colonies and linking up Portugal with the rest of the world.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT'S SYMPATHY
FOR INDIA.TO PURSUE POLICY OF STEADY
PROGRESS

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Minister of Labour, 1922 to 1924, arrived in Madras today from Penang. For the last three or four months Sir Montague had been in Malaya arranging with the Government of the Federated Malay States for the hydro electric scheme on the river Perak.

Interviewed at Government House by the Associated Press this morning with regard to the view of the Conservative party in England to-day of India and its political problems, Sir Montague said that he could say without any hesitation that the attitude of the leading conservatives in England towards India was one of assured sympathy and goodwill. None in India need doubt that for a minute. The appointment of the new Viceroy and the magnificent equipment, capacity, courage, courtesy and high Christian character which he would bring to bear on the many difficult problems of Indian progress were a sure indication of that. Asked further as to the immediate prospect of a political advance and as to the Commission of 1929 he said that he could not do better than refer to the admirable speeches of the Secretary of State in summer and more recently of the Viceroy. These speeches naturally did not please every one. What speeches enunciating the policy ever did but the policy they outlined was one of steady progress on statesmanlike lines—lines which he felt confident were surely laid as the future would prove.

Sir Montague is leaving Madras almost at once and after a visit to Calcutta proposes to sail from Bombay on 9th January.—A. P.

WIRELESS TRANSMITTING STATION.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Referring to the opening of the Rugby wireless transmitting station the 'Daily Telegraph' points out that it is not the Dominions' fault that while we can send Morse message all over the Empire at the rate of one hundred words per minute they cannot signal back to us. The paper says the Dominions' plans have always been checked and counter-checked by an over-riding agency of the British Post Office. It declares that an essential function of a high-power station in Britain is not merely the sending of Morse messages but rendering possible a direct telephony with larger Empire centres of the population. Our aim must be continuous Imperial broadcasting service. Regret is expressed that the application of wireless was not committed from the first to the representative Imperial body with its own research department instead of the Post Office. The paper finally hopes that the Premier will still intervene in view of difficulties which have arisen in connection with the Dominions and India.—Reuter.

TUTANKHAMEN'S COFFIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Cairo.—Tutankhamen's gold coffin arrived from Luxor under a strong guard and was taken to the British Museum where it will soon be exhibited.—Reuter.

NEW PERSIAN REGIME

SHAH APPOINTS ELDEST
SON CROWN PRINCE.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Teheran.—The Foreign Minister has resigned. Shapper Mohamed Reza, the eldest son of the Shah has been officially appointed Crown Prince by His Majesty Reza Shah.—Reuter.

SIR FAZIL HUSSAIN.

APPOINTED EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR.

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

It is announced that Mian Sir Fazil Hussain will take over to-day the office of the Revenue Member to the Punjab Government vacated by Sardar Bahadur Sir Sardar Singh Majithia and that Sir John Maynard will continue in the post of Finance Member pending the appointment of his successor.—A. P.

WHO WILL BE MINISTER OF
EDUCATION?

LAHORE, Jan. 3.

Consequent on the appointment of Mian Sir Fazil Hussain as the Revenue Member of the Punjab Government, the post of the Education Minister, Punjab falls vacant with effect from to-day and Sir Fazil Hussain is resigning his Ministership almost immediately as also his office as the Leader of the Punjab National Unionist Party in the Punjab Legislative Council. The appointment of a new Education Minister is expected every moment and the announcement will be made very shortly. Rai Sahab Chaudhri Chota Ram, Minister of Agriculture, who is now the Deputy Leader of the National Unionist Party will, it is understood now become leader of the Party.

The extension of Sir John Maynard's term has caused not a little surprise both in official and non-official circles, and it is understood that Sir John who had already left Lahore and reached Bombay was recalled by wire. It is also understood that it will be some time before a successor is appointed in Sir John Maynard's place and the latter will continue in the post of Finance Member at least for some time to come. The appointment of Sir Fazil Hussain as the Revenue Member has given much satisfaction to the Muslim community, but they regret his departure from the Education Ministry where he had made himself immensely popular to the Muslims.—A. P.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM'S
ADDRESS.

ALLAHABAD PRESS COMMENTS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 3.

The 'Leader' takes Sir Abdur Rahim severely to task for his address at the All-India Muslim League session at Aligarh. The paper says: He has rendered a great public disservice and by this most lamentable utterance which would have been merely childish if it was not so mischievous has forfeited all title to be taken seriously as a public man who has at heart the welfare of the land of his birth.

The 'Pioneer' writes: It is feared that the diagnosis of Sir Abdur Rahim that relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans were never so seriously strained as they are to-day is a correct one. The paper adds: It is the two great communities were at one and joined in a definite constructive programme recognising frankly the good-will of the British Parliament and electors the way to full representative Government would soon be clear.—A. P.

MOTOR CAR RUN OVER BY
TRAIN.PATIALA MAHARANI'S ATTENDANTS
AND NURSES KILLED.

The Divisional Superintendent, Delhi, wires under date 3rd January:—At 12.5 p.m. on the 2nd instant between Chandigarh and Ghaggar at Gate Lodge 123 at mile 152/9 on the D. U. K. Railway, Patiala State, car No. 282 was run over by 8 down passenger train. Four female attendants named Bachani, Nihali, Ishari, and Parsani Kaur and two nurses of the Maharani were killed. Two females whose names are not known and the driver of the car were seriously injured. Inquiries are proceeding. The injured and the dead were removed by the State authorities immediately.

PRIZE OF DELHI.

LORD LYTON'S SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

Mr. K. H. Vakil, Secretary, Prize of Delhi Scheme, interviewed to-day Lord Lytton. His Excellency agrees to support the scheme.

MADRAS.—Summersfield, wireless operator of S.S. 'Nalgonda', en route to Karachi from Calcutta met with accident last Thursday falling down the hatchway and sustaining severe injuries to head and face. Consequently the vessel touched Madras last evening and leaving Summersfield in charge of the Marine Police resumed here, course to Karachi.—A. P.

FRANCE, BELGIUM &
HOLLAND INUNDATEDTHOUSANDS
RENDERED IDLE.

SITUATION CRITICAL.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Owing to widespread floods in England many football and hockey matches were cancelled. The Thames has overflowed her banks in several places, and is still rising. Many bungalows in Sunbury and Chertsey are cut off, and boats are being employed to deliver goods.

Amsterdam.—Floods in the districts of the rivers Meuse, Waal, Rhine and Lek have assumed the character of a great catastrophe. Railways dykes have collapsed in several places and others are threatening to collapse. The damage is so serious that it will be months before the Railway traffic can be resumed. Several villages have practically evacuated and cattle have been transferred to higher land. The authorities are working day and night to assist the population.

The Hague.—The Queen and Prince Consort, who is Vice-President of the Dutch Red Cross Society, have left to ascertain the damage by floods in the provinces of Gelderland and Limburg.

A NATIONAL DISASTER.

Brussels.—Belgian newspapers and the Belgian Red Cross Society have opened a national fund in aid of the victims of the floods which constitute a national disaster.—Reuter.

Paris.—The floods are extending to provinces, and, in some places, to an alarming extent. Several million francs damage has been caused in the region of Caen and Normandy. Thousands of workmen have been rendered idle in the North-east owing to the necessity of closing factories.—Reuter.

BELGIUM'S FLIGHT.

Brussels. The King and several Ministers visited the inundated regions. The Minister of Labour has telegraphed unemployment pay to the flooded districts, and is considering the possibility of requisitioning thousands of pumps from all over the country and concentrating them in the flooded areas. Over 8,000 houses in Liege are under water. Government is taking urgent measures to cope with the disaster.

LAM COLLAPSES.

Amsterdam.—The dyke on the Meuse near Cuyck has collapsed, and torrents of water are rushing in on the Eastern part of the province of Brabant. The situation is very critical.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOODSTUFFS AND
RESCUES.

Nijmegen (Holland).—Their Majesties visited the inundated regions. Their boat was followed by a second boat loaded with foodstuffs for distribution among the population. The whole region between the Meuse and the Waal is at present flooded. Military police in boats are rescuing peasant families from attics in farm-houses. Roads and railway dykes are crowded with people who fled from their homes, leaving all their property. The level of the Meuse and the Rhine has risen further 20 inches in the last 24 hours. Streets of Venlo are flooded forty inches deep, and Utrecht is under water.—Reuter.

[The Meuse river rises in the Langres plateau, Haute-Marne, and flows to the North Sea through Belgium and Holland, a course of 500 miles.

Meuse is also the name of a Department of France bordering on the Ardennes and Luxembourg, with an area of 2,408 square miles. Its capital is Bar-le-due. It is traversed by the Meuse river.]

FLOODS AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The west of England and Wales have particularly been affected by the floods. The rise of the Avon has resulted in getting out of action the power station at Warwick which owing to the absence of electric light has been thrown into darkness, while trams have been brought to a standstill. Business in shops has been hampered as the main roads are impassable. Several other rivers have overflowed their banks and caused extensive damages especially to houses in low-lying districts of Monmouth, East Bristol, Cardiff and East Devon.

Germany is still affected and there have been floods all over the Continent.—Reuter.

LOSSES OF MILLIONS OF MARKS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Cologne.—The Rhine has chronicled a record of 31½ feet above normal and water has reached the third floor of some of the houses bordering the river. Traffic and business at markets have been suspended. Quantities of furniture and other wreckage are being swirled down the stream. Losses are estimated at millions of marks.—Reuter.

BOXER INDEMNITY AND BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Lord Willingdon may head the British Delegation of three persons to China early in 1926 to discuss the utilisation of the British share of the Boxer indemnity for the benefit of China.—Reuter.

Five aeroplanes apparently military machines passed over Allahabad at about half past eleven on Sunday morning.—A. P.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S
DRAWBACK.REA FOR KEEPING PART
PROFITS IN RESERVERAI SAHEB CHANDRIKA.
PRASAD'S ADVICE.

U. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

Second session of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference was held yesterday evening at Dhanedar Thacker, Hall, Parel, Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad presiding.

R. Bakhtey in welcoming the delegates expressed a hope that the conference would turn out useful work during the year. There were some unions, he said, which were not recognized by the Government while there were some unions which had not joined their movement. The conference, though small, he was glad to say, was thoroughly represented.

All 14 Unions were affiliated to the Union Congress out of which 10 were represented on the conference. The two which were not affiliated were the Ahmedabad Labour Union and the Seamen's Union. The textile unions which were not represented last year at the Conference sent their delegates this year. The conference was not a demonstrative but a deliberative body and he expressed his gratification that they secured the distinguished presidency of Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad to guide their deliberations which he hoped would be a great success.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The president then in his address said:—The Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference meets to-day under the formal constitution made during the last Session of the A. I. T. U. C. The labour movement in India originated in Bombay. The first A. I. T. U. C. was held in this city under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai in 1920. Since then the Central Labour Board of this City has been established and has done much useful work. Considering the importance of Bombay as the premier city in India in industries, trade and commerce, Bombay has been chosen for the headquarters of the A. I. T. U. C.

The Trade Union movement has been progressing rapidly although we have not been able to make as thorough an organization as we desire, still we are proud of the progress we have achieved.

In this Presidency we now have three Federations:—(1) The Ahmedabad Labour Union, (2) The A. I. T. U. Congress, (3) The Central Labour Board, and as many as 47 Unions at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baramulla, Sholapur, Dhule, etc.

Most of these are not yet thoroughly organized but the progress made is quite satisfactory. The workers are daily realizing the importance of strengthening their Unions and it is expected that in a few years we shall have all that we desire.

The workers who should come under the banner of this Provincial Conference form a very large body. There are no less than 2½ lakhs of textile workers, in this Presidency. The employees of the railways whose headquarters are in the Presidency are another lakh and three quarters. These two departments alone make up 4 1/4 lakhs of workers. Besides these we have a fairly large number of workers in the Post and Telegraph Department, the Tramways, Clerks in various offices, Pressmen, and other classes of workers. All these have to be properly organized.

The work which the pioneers in the field have done has not been in vain. The recent success of our textile workers is quite fresh. The men by their combination, firm and resolute stand, and peaceful behaviour throughout the long struggle of eleven weeks, achieved a victory which is unparalleled in the history of the Trade Union movement. I heartily congratulate the textile workers of Bombay and their leaders on their great success.

Our thanks are largely due to the British Trade Union Congress and the International Federation of Trade Unions, Amsterdam for the prompt assistance they gave us both in money and moral courage, which enabled our textile workers to successfully hold out. We are grateful to the Bombay Municipality for sanctioning an expenditure of one lakh of rupees for the relief of the men on strike. We also owe a debt of gratitude to all those gentlemen and public bodies who helped the strikers during the crisis.

It is a matter of great regret that the millowners whose interests are virtually interwoven with the interests of the work people, actually reduced the wages of the workers by 11½ per cent. when the work people had to go on strike. That action on the part of the masters was very wrong. Had the Directors managed the affairs prudently in the preceding years, the crisis need not have come, even with the slackness in the Mill business.

ADVICE TO MILLOWNERS.

During the war period from the year 1917 to 1922, the Mills had made huge profits of 99.69 per cent on the capital invested in 1910, of 102.98 per cent in 1920, of 92.73 per cent in 1921 and 38.46 per cent in 1922. These were very huge profits, and I suggest for the consideration of the millowners that on similar occasions it would be prudent for them to keep a large portion of such abnormal profits in reserve instead of distributing them among the shareholders. This they may do for the stability of the Mills themselves. The reserves thus kept would be very useful in balancing the dividends in lean years, and giving a stability to the mill industry. This would avoid the violent changes in the

share market which often prove ruinous to speculators. I make this suggestion for the consideration of the Directors of the Mills. A precedent for this procedure will be found in the practice of the Indian Railway Companies. The Directors of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company give a regular dividend year after year, whether the profits of a particular year be abnormally low or high.

Had the textile mills of Bombay made such a provision in the unusually prosperous years, the necessity for cutting down the wages of the poor workers would not have arisen under the adverse conditions of the mill business this year, and we should not have seen the painful spectacle of the biggest strike we witnessed recently in Bombay.

Let us see whether the work people could bear the 11½ per cent. cut that was made in their wages. The average monthly earnings of the mill hands in the Bombay City in 1923 per head were:—For men 2s. 30-10-7, Women 17-5-5, Lads 17-14-0; all work people 30-10-1.

Considering the costs of living in Bombay under the present conditions, who can say that the above rates are sufficient for the ordinary requirements of human life? The people are already living under very low conditions and a reduction in the wages would still lower their standard of living to the deterioration of their physique and efficiency for the work on which they are employed. This would ultimately affect the output of mills to the injury of the millowners themselves. I hope the employers of labour would realize the significance of this fact. The crisis is now over and the millowners would do well in their own interests and in the interests of their workers, to make such arrangements as would ensure happy relations between the employers and the employees.

As a well-wisher I would like to see the mill industry of India prosper on sound lines. I shall indeed be glad if profits of the shareholders be stabilized and the violent changes we witness in the share bazaar be avoided. With this object I have ventured to suggest for the consideration of our millowners an effective remedy which many of the railway companies have found useful.

DRAWBACK TO MILL INDUSTRY.

The absence of statistics relating to the mill industry is a serious drawback. Our railways annually publish their account in sufficient details; which the Railway Board compile together in the Annual Administration Report on the Railways. If the mills did the same, the statistics might be summarised by the Labour office of Government or such other Department as may be found desirable.

The mills are owned by a large number of shareholders who also remain in the dark about the working of their mills. They would welcome the publication of these details. The work people have as direct an interest in the mills as the shareholders have. The publication of mill accounts and statistics should be made as compulsory by law as it is in the case of the railways.

The millowners have their elected representatives in all the legislative bodies in the Provinces as well as in the Central Government, but the workers have not yet been allowed their direct representation.

This could not be done in 1919-20 when the present rules for the Councils were framed, because labour was not then organized. We have now a fairly good organization of labour unions and federal bodies of most of our industrial classes. And the right of electing their own representatives in the Provincial Councils and the Central Legislature should be conceded by Government at the earliest date possible. This is a common want of all organized labour including railwaymen.

The railwaymen have not been able to organize themselves properly. This is largely due to the officials discouraging the subordinates to form or join Unions already formed. The railway officials desire that the men may join the staff Councils which are dominated even by the superior officers, where no subordinate can freely express his opinions. If the staff Councils be constituted like the Joint Industrial Councils in England, consisting of railway officers and elected representatives of the men backed up by a Central Wages Board and a National Wages Board, constituted of independent gentlemen, according to the English Railway Act of 1921, we should certainly welcome the staff Councils. In a resolution passed at the Second Conference of All-India Railwaymen in 1922 we have asked for our amendment of the Indian Railways Act so as to embody the provisions of the English Railway Act of 1921, for the Joint Industrial Councils, the Central Wages Board and the National Wages Board. We should repeat this request now and push on the Unions of Railwaymen.

As the railways are under the Government of India, representatives of Railwaymen should be in the Central Legislature. The Bombay Railwaymen should be allowed the privilege of sending at least one elected representative to the Legislative Assembly.

RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The Railwaymen of Bombay along with the Railwaymen of India, have many grievances which require redress. The Legislative Assembly passed a resolution in January 1925 for an enquiry with the grievance of railway subordinate employees but this Hon'ble member for Commerce and Railways is opposed to justice being done to the poor helpless people. I hope this Conference will pass a strong resolution demanding that the enquiry be made publicly with a representative of railwaymen being added to the Committee of enquiry as suggested in resolution No. 24 of the last All-India Trade Union Congress.

The grievance of the Bombay textile workers about the system of fixing the men is common to all workers. This illegal system should be regulated on the model of the Truck Acts in England.

The housing of the mill-hands as well as

railwaymen in Bombay is far from satisfactory. The Indian Industrial Commission recognized the responsibility of employers of organized labour to provide suitable accommodation for their workmen, especially in congested areas like Bombay, but the accommodation provided so far in Bombay is neither wholesome nor sufficient. The complaint on this score requires serious consideration of all employers of organized labour in Bombay.

The delay in passing legislation about arbitration and conciliation is very unsatisfactory. This legislation is urgently required to settle all disputes in connection with labour.

We regret the fate of Mr. N. M. Joshi's Maternity Benefit Bill in the Legislative Assembly. We hope the matter will not be allowed to rest where it is. Fresh and renewed efforts should be made to secure the object we have in view.

I advise all workers to use their supreme efforts to complete the organization of labour in their respective spheres. They can no longer afford to ignore this. The railwaymen especially need have no fear from their superiors. The right of association has been accorded to workers by the highest authorities. It is perfectly legitimate for men to have their unions to protect and advance their rights. They must stand up and assert their rights as citizens and children of the soil. They cannot do it individually. United they stand, divided they fall. Union alone is our strength. United action in a peaceful manner is sure to secure us justice, though it may take some time. It is a big struggle but it must be carried to victory.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the second day's sitting of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Conference a number of important resolutions were adopted. Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad was in the chair. The Conference commenced at noon and went on till 3 p.m. going through a heavy list of work as more than thirty-five resolutions were tabled on the agenda.

A number of resolutions were moved from the chair, prominent being one appreciating the splendid response given by the British and the International Trade Union movements to the Textile strikers in Bombay and thanking the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the relief to the workers. Other resolutions moved from the chair recommended the payment of gratuity to workers after ten or more years of service, the giving of bonus to the workers by companies who declared more than 8 per cent dividend, while the third protested against the practice of discharging workers without any proof of guilt on their part. Resolutions recommending to the Government to enact arbitration and conciliation legislation and the need of having a statistics Bill for the collection of statistics in organized industries were also moved from the chair.

Following are some of the important resolutions:—

(a) Textile:—(a) This Conference strongly condemns the action taken by the Bombay Millowners' Association in August last in cutting down wages of the Bombay textile operatives by 11½ per cent. on and from 1st September, 1925, as in the opinion of this Conference, such action decided upon by the said Association without taking any connected steps to effect retrenchment and economy in other expenditure of its individual mills, was unnecessary and unjustifiable and as it had the inevitable effect of still further lowering of the already too low standard of life of the textile operatives.

(b) This Conference is further of opinion that the present wages of the mill workers in Bombay are hardly enough to maintain themselves and their families and, therefore, it recommends to the Millowners' Association to raise the present scale which may be settled by a Joint Committee representing the employers and the employees with a view to fix a reasonable living wage.

Proposed by Dr. Sawant. Seconded by Mr. W. K. P.

This Conference while upholding the step taken by the Bombay Textile workers in declaring a general strike in vindication of the justness of the cause and as a protest against the unjust step of the Bombay Millowners' Association, and admiring the most peaceful behaviour of the workers throughout the struggle of eleven weeks, the firm and resolute stand that they took and the wonderful way in which they conducted the strike, congratulates them upon the unique success, unparalleled in the history of the trade union movement, that they won in spite of the terrible privation and hardships they had to undergo during the continuance of the struggle.

(c) This Conference while viewing with satisfaction the happy termination of the recent strike, views with concern the present state of the textile industry in the city and it is firmly of opinion that the only effective way of extricating the industry from its present plight is to put it on a sound, efficient and business-like basis.

(d) The Conference, therefore, request the Government of India and the Bombay Government to take immediately such steps as may be necessary to institute a thorough enquiry into the 'whole position' of the industry and make recommendations with a view to place it on a sound, efficient and business-like basis.

In view of the remission of the Cotton Excise Duty, this Conference supports the 'Major Sandesh' (official organ of the Ahmedabad Labour Unions) of Ahmedabad in its suggestion that the wage-cut of 15 per cent. effected in the wages of the Ahmedabad textile workers in 1923 by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association be restored.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

Railways:—(a) Referring to the resolutions 29 and 30 of the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress, this Conference expresses its deep regret at the unwillingness of the Government of India to carry out the amended resolution pass-

ed by the Legislative Assembly without division on the 5th February last for an enquiry into the grievances of the Railway subordinate employees, and at the attitude adopted by the Hon. Member for Commerce and Railways towards appeals preferred by aggrieved railway employees, ignoring the fundamental rules and principles laid down for the protection of public servants against unjust treatment by officials of Government or Agency Companies working State Railways on behalf of the Government of India; and urges the Legislative Assembly to insist upon the enquiry being made publicly.

(b) This Conference recommends that Rai Sahab Chandrika Prasad be appointed a member of the Enquiry Committee referred to in (a) above as a representative of railwaymen.

This Conference reaffirms resolution No. 22 of the last Congress and urges the Government of India to amend the Indian Railways' Act by inserting provisions for the Constitution in India of a Central Wages Board for settling disputes concerning wages and conditions of the service and for making it obligatory on railway administrations to establish joint Industrial Councils on the lines of the English Railways' Act of 1921 (11 and 12 George V), Part IV, with modifications to suit Indian conditions.

This Conference strongly disapproves of the attitude taken by the Agents of the various Railway Companies in not agreeing to recognise the unions of their employees and it requests the Government of India to direct these Agents that they should at once recognise the unions of the railway employees.

This Conference requests the Railway authorities to secure an amendment of the law of the rules of the Provident Fund requiring production of letters of administration or probate of will from a widow or an heir of deceased employees.

This Conference urges upon all employers of clerical labour to introduce in all private offices the system of granting Provident Fund and gratuity.

LABOUR REPRESENTATION.

This Conference, while reiterating the resolution passed by the last session of the All-India Trade Union Congress about the introduction of adult suffrage for electing members to the Legislatures, is emphatic in its opinion that time has now come when the system of nomination for sending labour representatives to the Central and Provincial Legislatures be stopped forthwith and substituted by that of election.

This Conference is further of opinion that labour representation as it obtains in the Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council has proved to be too inadequate for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of labour, that it should be considerably increased and that the organisations of labour in the Presidency be given the right of electing labour representatives to the Assembly and the local councils so long as the present basis of franchise is not sufficiently widened.

This Conference also requests the All-India Trade Union Congress to prepare a scheme of Labour Representation in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils with due regard to all the interests of the industries and provinces and send it to the Government of India for adoption.

This Conference appoints the following Committee to interview H. E. the Governor of Bombay and place before him the grievances of labour in the Presidency as expressed in the resolutions passed by the Conference:—

Rao Sahab Chandrika Prasad, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Mr. Joseph Baxista, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. R. R. Bak. Jale, and one representative from each of the unions represented on the Conference.

ELECTRO-HOMOEOPATHY
CONGRESS.

DR. SRISVASTAVA'S ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of the Fourth International Congress of Electro-Homoeopathy held at Cawnpore on the 25th ulto, by Dr. S. P. Srivastava, Principal, Superior Independent Institute of Applied Medical Sciences, Allahabad:—

The first and foremost step that we should take is to unite and co-operate and give up any prejudice for any Pathy. Make our organisations as firm as possible. There is Allopathic Medical Association; in almost every city but this is not the case with Homoeopathy or Electro-Homoeopathy. As Electro-Homoeopathy is called Complex Homoeopathy we should unite with Homoeopaths and make a strong organisation in India. There should be an All-India Homoeopathic, Electro-Homoeopathic and Biochemic Association, which should control the Provincial Associations and the latter should control the City Associations in their respective provinces in all sorts of matter.

All the Homoeopathic and Electro-Homoeopathic Institutions in India should be under the control of these Associations. The Executive body of the All-India Association should frame Rules and Regulations, prescribe courses of study, hold examinations, and issue diplomas to the students of every Institute in India. Those who are really qualified should be allowed to practise as registered Homoeopathic and Electro-Homoeopathic practitioners. Now-a-days any person purchasing a box of Homoeopathy begins to practice. This has attracted the attention of U. P. Medical Council and before any step is taken by the Medical Council I would advise all the Homoeopaths and Electro-Homoeopaths in India to organise themselves, so that no body may laugh at them. The U. P. Government has already formed a Committee to organise Unani and Ayurvedic systems of treatments and it will soon register the qualified Vaidas and Hakims who will be allowed to practise and grant certificates to their patients for leave etc., like registered Allopathic practitioners. This privilege we can also get if we organise ourselves and ask the Government to help us in the matter. I am proud of one of my old students of my Institute named Dr. Risaldar Bahadur Phatnagar M.B. (F.H.) and H.M.B., of

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

GRANT OF FEDERAL VOTE.

HISTORY BEHIND SEEMING
BROADMINDEDNESS.

MR. BATEMAN'S SELFLESS SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, Jan. 2.

It is not known that there is interesting history behind the recent grant of Federal Vote to Indians in Australia which has been wrongly advertised in the Anglo-Indian quarters solely as the result of the pledge of the Australian Prime Minister at the Imperial Conference. That nothing is further from the truth was gathered by me from Mr. F. E. Bateman, a member of the Bar in Australia, who is now on a visit to Delhi and who was instrumental in forcing the Australian Government to grant Federal Vote to Indian residents. It is well known that about 10 or 12 years ago Mr. Hughes who was then the Prime Minister of Australia promised at the Imperial Conference in England that he would restore the vote (that had been taken away) to Indian residents in Australia. Mr. Bruce, the present Prime Minister of Australia some years ago made a similar promise when Mr. Sastri visited Australia over three years ago. He was also promised franchise but these promises remained nothing more than pious declarations and not the slightest move was made to restore the vote to the Indians. After Mr. Sastri's return from his Dominion tour, Mr. Bateman being a lawyer looked into the legal aspect of the whole business and in his opinion the electoral Act which had been passed in 1902 and by which the franchise had been taken away from the Indians was unconstitutional. Mr. Bateman decided, therefore, to get hold of some Indian residents in Australia to institute test proceedings against the Commonwealth Government. After a great deal of work and considerable delay entailed thereby he got hold of an Indian named Mitta Bullosh who consented to bring in the proceedings. The proceedings were started and were carried on in accordance with the Commonwealth Ordinances before a Police Magistrate, although a very strong bar was retained. Mr. Bateman fought the matter out himself and succeeded in getting an order that the name of Mitta Bullosh should be placed upon the rolls, thereby causing a stir in the Commonwealth. The Federal Government immediately appealed against this order to the High Court of Australia. It might be mentioned that the bar of Australia practically laughed at Mr. Bateman's attitude, but two or three

days before the matter was to be heard by the High Court the Federal Crown Solicitor waited upon Mr. Bateman and announced that the appeal proceedings were going to be withdrawn. Mr. Bateman, of course, expressed astonishment and at the same time he pointed out that his purpose was more than merely securing the vote for the particular Indian. He desired the Federal Government to give him an undertaking that the right of franchise to Indians would be acknowledged later on. He obtained a letter to this effect and then waited upon the Crown Solicitor and pointed out that as two of the States namely, Western Australia and Queensland did not grant the State rights Indian residents there could not, therefore, obtain these federal rights. The Crown Solicitor admitted this and a trouble arose as to the best method to overcome the difficulty.

MR. BATEMAN'S BILL.

Finally, Mr. Bateman drew up a Bill consisting of a few lines which enabled Government to get out of the mess into which it had got. The Prime Minister promised to make this Bill a Government one. It was introduced in the Senate. Mr. Bateman had to overcome the strong opposition of the Labour Party and had to do a good deal of lobbying day and night and finally obtained an agreement from the Labour Party that it would not oppose the Bill. It consequently went through the Senate. It had then to be dealt with by the House of Representatives. Here again Mr. Bateman did a similar amount of lobbying and the Bill was finally passed and became law.

It has been said in one or two Anglo-Indian papers that the Federal Ministry was honouring a pledge given at the Imperial Conference. This is not so. No move whatever would have been made had it not been for Mr. Bateman's ingenuity in discovering the constitutional flaw and successfully fighting a test case. To him is, therefore, due the credit for this achievement and for his selfless labours on behalf of the Indians. Mr. Bateman has now come out to India and is putting up at the Cecil Hotel, Delhi, where he granted me an interview. Mr. Bateman is being looked upon by the Indians in Australia as their guide, friend and philosopher. What India needs are such fighters in her cause Overseas and it is to be hoped that his services will be recognized by the Government.

Sinha, who informed me in his letter No. 704 dated the 2nd December, 1925, as follows:—

"I am still in Government service and am practising out of office hours, for which I have taken permission from the Government of India. This perhaps was not known to you. You will be glad to know that this permission was granted to me as a special case after a very hard fight for about one year. I am still fighting for a copy of the remarks recorded about my medical knowledge in the Government of India. I had to undergo several tests and you will be glad to see them. I have been your student for full 2 years and I hope you will write to me now and then with a view to help me in whatever way you can."

As regards the Minute Doses of our medicines, the proportion of the medicinal property of a plant to its total bulk is in itself a suggestion from the Creator that remedies are most efficacious when most diluted, because the nature itself being a finer force like a finer action of a remedy, to be helped. In many plants only about one-thousandth part or even one-hundredthousandth part is truly medicinal. Most of the animals much larger and heavier than human beings eat small quantities of these plants and derive immediate benefit from them, in spite of the small proportion of the medicine contained in what they eat, nature nowhere suggests large doses of medicine, but just the reverse. Count Mattei's researches brought these facts home to his mind with overwhelming force, and upon such conclusions he based his experiments, which yielded him marvellous results. He found that the poison of Diphtheria or Scarlet fever, was of the most minute character. None the less, however, it sufficed to impregnate the human system with its poisonous virus. With the bite of a snake or a mad dog the system is impregnated with the tiniest atom of poison, yet it suffices to kill or to produce rabies (Hydrophobia). In fact, all the teachings of Nature prove the power of the infinitely little, in medicine as in all other things. Count Mattei first theorised and afterwards proved by results, that the minute cause of the disease was best combated by the remedy in minute form, i.e., by the medicines in high dilution. There are many Allopaths in India and Foreign countries, who have been using Homoeopathic and Electro-Homoeopathic remedies without any prejudice with good results, rather they have almost given up their Allopathic drugs. As the truth prevails in the end, by God's

grace, there will be a time when all prejudice, against our system of treatment, will be away. We should not mind all these things but try to take the public into our confidence by opening charitable dispensaries and doing good to them.

The use of high dilutions does not necessitate taking medicine frequently, which certain people generally don't like, although it is an advantage in Electro-Homoeopathy to use medicine every 10 to 60 minutes according to the seriousness of the disease and thus bring round the patient to a healthy state in much less time than other systems of treatment. In chronic cases I would advise you to use high dilutions and never repeat the dose till the improvement is going on; but the dry globules of the same remedy should not be used. Otherwise the effect of the high dilution of that remedy will disappear. Generally I find that all sorts of cases are generally cured by 1st, 2nd and 3rd dilutions. Children specially require the 4th dilution in many cases. That is why Electro-Homoeopathy is more simple and easy to practise than Homoeopathy. There is no litheration in selection of the remedy and the higher dilutions than the 3rd or 4th are seldom necessary to be used. The method of Diagnosis is also very simple in Electro-Homoeopathy. You are not to compare lots of symptoms of the patient with the indicated remedy. You are only to find out the temperament of the patient which you can easily distinguish by the marks of different temperaments given in my Materia Medica of Electro-Homoeopathy and other books in Urdu. So you have to prescribe no constitutional remedy for example S1 for Lymphatic temperament; S5 for Bilious, A3 and S1 for Nervous, A1 or A3 for Sanguine, A1 and C mixed or S1 alternately A1 in dilutions for Mixed temperament, adding specific remedies for specific ailments such as Febrifuge for fever, Pettoral for cough, Venier for venereal complaints and so on. Most of the trouble is removed by external medicines such as Electricities, ointments and compresses as soon as they are applied.

Colonel Fry, Principal, Calcutta Medical College, informs the Press that Her Excellency the Countess of Reading presented the College with Rs. 10,000 to purchase a new X-ray Diathermy apparatus for the benefit of patients in Calcutta. The only condition made was that it should be used free in the case of all poor patients. The apparatus has just arrived by train from the X-ray Institute at Delhi Durr and is in process of being set up.—A. P.

CONSTANTINOPLE
LETTER

HAT V. FEZ.

TROUBLE IN ERZERUM.

TURCO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

STAMBOUL, Dec. 1.

The Grand National Assembly at Angora accepted the Bill ordaining the compulsory use of hat as the national head-dress in Turkey. Only two deputies voted against this measure. Nurud Din Pasha, the deputy for Bursa and a well-known Commander of the War of Turkish Independence, opposed the Bill on the ground that it was contrary to the spirit of the Turkish Constitution. In his political beliefs he is an Independent, that is, he carries neither a card of the Party-in-power nor that of the defunct Opposition. The Opposition group "en bloc" voted for the measure. The soundness of their attitude has been clearly proved by the subsequent events which I relate below.

The enforcement of this Law throughout the length and breadth of the country was at once taken up. But this led to very untoward happenings in several cities which were considered the citadels of orthodoxy. In Erzerum, those discontented elements whose class interests or personal aggrandisement has been jeopardised by the establishment of the new regime, viz., big landlords fearing to lose their domination over their tenants and the expropriated Shokhs, succeeded in agitating the minds of the population who were very sensitive regarding religious matters, by saying that wearing of hats was against the teachings of Islam. A big crowd assembled in front of the "Hakumet Konağı" (Government House) and cried out: "We do not want a 'Gaur' (non-believer) as our Vali." The Muslim Governor turned into a "non-believer" by wearing a hat, according to those excited but ignorant, well-intentioned but misled crowd. Outbreaks of such misdirected frenzy at the present critical moment, when the Mosul question is looming large on the political horizon as a foreboding cloud ready to break into a terrible tornado, are very dangerous for the young Republic. The Government were, therefore, obliged to adopt some very drastic measures to nip the trouble in the bud. Martial law has been proclaimed in Erzerum for one month and more than one hundred persons have been arrested. Their cases are being promptly tried and some six persons are already executed. In the meantime anonymous posters reviling against the present heads of the Turkish State were put on the walls of the town of Sivas, the cradle of the Turkish Nationalist movement of today. Many suspects among whom were some members of the City Corporation were at once arrested and tried. One of the accused was found guilty of high treason by the Tribunal of Independence and was executed. The local papers here, reported that he belonged to the suppressed Progressive Republican Party. How much authenticity this information carries, cannot be easily affirmed; for, this news has not been confirmed and the Opposition Group in the Assembly is not criticising any of the actions of the Government at present. Two days after this, some persons in Marash, a Turkish town near the northern borders of Syria, made a demonstration with cries of "We do not want hats." The police took the necessary measures for the dispersal of the crowd. Reza, a small port on the Black Sea near Trebizond, also showed some signs of disaffection and the cruiser "Hamidie" had to be sent there to forestall any trouble which might break out there.

Enraged by these recrudescence troubles, some of the deputies took up cudgels against Nurud Din Pasha and accused him of being the real instigator of these outbreaks; for his attack against the above-mentioned Bill regarding the use of hats encouraged the ignorant people to oppose that measure. One of the speakers even called him a "reactionary" who by virtue of Parliamentary immunity saved his skin, while the credulous Turk of the street paid the price of his, i.e., the Pasha's utterances with his blood. He challenged the Pasha to defend himself if he possessed a whit of self-respect. When the Pasha heard of this, he quietly left the Chamber. His opponent appealed to the House to expel the Pasha who was not worthy of being a member of the "Revolutionary" Assembly of Turkey.

The speaker of the House, managed to bring this episode to a peaceful end by

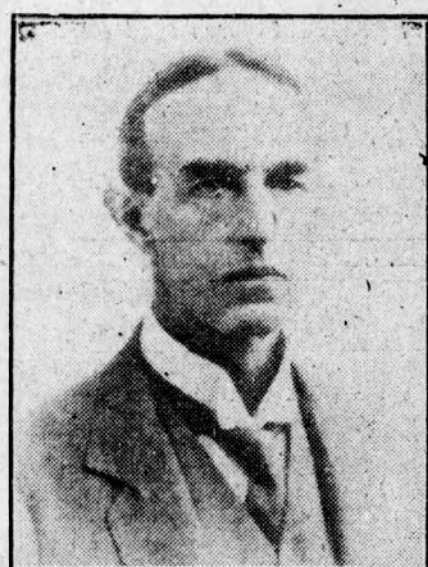
INDIAN STUDENTS CONTINENTAL HOCKEY TOUR.



Central Press.

Indian students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, London, Edinburgh and Leeds, who are to play Hockey matches in Belgium, France and Spain during the Christmas Vacation, photographed on their departure from Victoria Station in mail week. This is the first time a British Hockey team has toured Spain. Standing in front holding bag is Jaipal Singh (Oxford) Captain and organiser of the tour.

A BOMBAY "DIE-HARD."



Press Photo Agent.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward, member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, who retires from Service today.

informing the Assembly that the Pasha had left the Hall.

MOSUL, ONCE AGAIN!

Since the pronouncement of the opinion of the Hague Tribunal regarding certain legal aspects of the Mosul dispute, Turkish opinion has been growing very pessimistic about the acceptance of the Turkish claim by the League. According to the Anatolian News Agency, the Angora circles have become very diffident.

Another disillusionment also has led to this pessimism of the Turkish people and that is the rapprochement concluded by the new French High Commissioner for Syria with the British Government according to which the French pledged their diplomatic support to the British in the Mosul question provided the British helped France in maintaining her stranglehold grip upon Syria. Turkey had built great hopes upon the French moral support for securing the Mosul award from the League. The French attitude during the past, and specially during the Turkish War of Independence, encouraged the Turks to entertain such hopes about French moral support at Geneva. But those old times are over now. At that time France wanted to curtail her commitments and hence concluded a separate peace with the Turkish Nationalists and evacuated Cilicia. Then, she was jealous of the increasing British influence who were trying to appropriate all the fruits of victory to themselves. But now British diplomacy is rectifying those past mistakes of her former statesmen and is ready to accommodate French claims. Moreover, French mandate over Syria is threatened by Arab Nationalists at this time. The overthrow of France in Syria, means an end of all her prestige in the Near East and this may lead to her discomfiture in Morocco. Reliance on an Imperialist Power, be it France, Italy, Germany, Japan, America or England is like building an edifice on shifting sands, which threatens to tumble down at any moment, perhaps at a very critical moment.

According to a statement which M. Suritz, the Soviet Ambassador at Angora, made to the representative of the "Times" during his last visit to Moscow, a fortnight ago, very cordial relations existed between Turkey and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Soviet Government were convinced of the justice of the Turkish claim to the Vilayet of Mosul from the documents which the Angora Government had published on this question.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

SURPRISE IN FINAL MATCH.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

A great surprise was in store for the polo enthusiasts here this afternoon, when in the final of the Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament they saw the (Ganeshkhind) Scouts beat the Army-in-India Team by 5 goals to 3. The latter were hot favourites and judging from their previous display it was thought that the Scouts would fall an easy prey to them, but the Ganeshkhind side rose to the occasion and by hard riding, superb combination marking and riding off the man and a stout defence had every bit as much of the play as their opponents. The Army side, it is true, were not at their best and luck was against them on many occasions, but this does not detract from the Ganeshkhind Team's well deserved victory. His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the Countess of Lytton were present. The teams were as follows:—

The Scouts: Col. Commdt. H. A. Tomkinson, Major Lucas, Mr. J. F. Sanderson and D. B. Daly (back).

Army-in-India: Lt. Col. M. D. Vigers, Capt. A. H. Williams, Major E. G. Atkinson and Capt. A. L. B. Anderson (back). The umpires were Col. Lucas and Maj. McGregor.

THE GAME:

First Chukker:—Anderson pulled Tomkinson up and then nipped in as Lucas got to Sanderson's pass. Vigers, Lucas and Sanderson were then responsible for some long runs in the order stated. Next Atkinson set Vigers and Williams going and he himself getting on again scored with a long straight drive. Tomkinson then lost a chance of diverting Sanderson's drive into the goal. On the huddle Atkinson came back to help Anderson, but it was a half clearance only and Sanderson took advantage of the opening score, Scouts 1, Army 1.

Second Chukker:—The Army getting away from the throw in a long hit by Atkinson went close to the right and a moment later Williams from a pass by Atkinson dribbled just outside. From a long drive by Atkinson Vigers narrowly missed. Later Sanderson following up a long drive by Tomkinson Lucas got on and with a fine full-arm drive put the Scouts ahead. Loose open play followed to the whistle. Score: Scouts 2, Army 1.

Third Chukker:—This chukker was a disastrous one for the Army. The Scouts adding two more goals to their score and very nearly sending between a third time. Stopping a drive well Williams ought to have scored, but sent to the left as he did again soon after. Except for Atkinson who played a great game for his side throughout the game the Army Team's play in this chukker was of a very patchy kind. After Williams' two misses Sandersons put in some good work and with the Scouts pressing he followed Tomkinson up and scored easily. A moment later fed by Williams Atkinson dribbled through the ball going afoot to the left. Tomkinson put in a fine run from a throw in at half-way, but sent out. But half a minute later Tomkinson got on again and Lucas following up scored with a powerful full drive. Score: Scouts 4, Army 1.

Fourth Chukker:—The second half opened with the Army pressing and Williams very nearly scored from a run up by Vigers. Vigers and Williams then went very close. Soon after Lucas was mainly instrumental in taking the ball to the other end and Tomkinson getting on to a long hit by Daly scored easily. Score: Scouts 5, Army 1.

Fifth Chukker:—The Army Team's play now began to improve although luck was still not with them. First Vigers and then Anderson lost a fine chance at the other end. Lucas went very close. Two lengthy drives by the Army back saw Vi-

gors follow on and Atkinson getting drives by the Army. Atkinson's last drive, however, drove home a remarkably strong angular shot. Coming up to the attack again Williams was unlucky to hit the post and a moment later Atkinson went very close and his next shot struck an opposing pony. Score: Scouts 5, Army 2.

Sixth Chukker:—The Army got going at once and following up Vigers and Atkinson Williams drove inches to the left at the other end. Tomkinson followed up a great drive by Daly, but he also missed narrowly. Soon after Vigers followed up a drive by Atkinson and it looked as though the ball was going in when Daly got to it by a miracle it seemed and cleared from a hit out. Williams got on and made no mistake with a long drive. Then Williams and Atkinson broke away and the former hit a beauty between the posts, but the final whistle had already gone. The final score: Scouts 5, Army 3.—A.P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Birmingham two, Sunderland one; Burnley two, Aston Villa three; Bury three, Blackburn one; Cardiff two, Manchester City two; Leeds two, Notts County one; Liverpool nil, Leicester three; Manchester United two, West Ham one; Newcastle five, Bolton one; Sheffield United one, Everton one; Tottenham one, Arsenal one; West Bromwich two, Huddersfield two.

Second Division:—Barnsley three, Oldham four; Bradford City four, Chelsea two; Derby three, Hull one; Fulham three, Sheffield Wednesday nil; Middlesbrough four, Portsmouth one; Nottingham Forest two, Darlington nil; Port Vale four, Clapton Orient two; Preston one, Wolverhampton nil; Southampton two, Blackpool two; South Shields three, Swansea one; Stockport two, Stoke one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Aberdeen eight, Watford one; Brighton two, Newport one; Exeter three, Reading two; Luton four, Merthyr nil; Millwall one, Crystal Palace nil; Northampton six, Brentford one; Norwich one, Bristol City three; Queen's Park Rangers nil, Gillingham one; Southend two, Plymouth nil; Swindon eight, Bournemouth two.

The match between Bristol Rovers and Charlton was postponed as the ground was under water.

Third Division (Northern Section):—Aberdeen four, Walsall two; Crewe one, Nelson four; Doncaster one, Grimsby nil; (when match was abandoned thirteen minutes after half time); Durham two, Tramerra one; Halifax two, Chesterfield nil; Hartlepool four, Rochdale two; Lincoln nil, Coventry three; New Brighton two, Barrow one; Rotherham two, Bradford three; Southport nil, Wrexham one; Wigan nil, Ashington two.

Scottish League:—Clydebank two, St. Johnstone nil; Cowdenbeath one, Hearts two; Dundee one, Raith one; Falkirk three, Netherthorpe three; Hamilton three, Airdrieonians four; Hibernians nil, Aberdeen nil; Kilmarnock two, Dundee United three; Morton nil, St. Mirren nil; Queen's Park one, Celtic four; Rangers two, Partick one. —Reuter's Special.

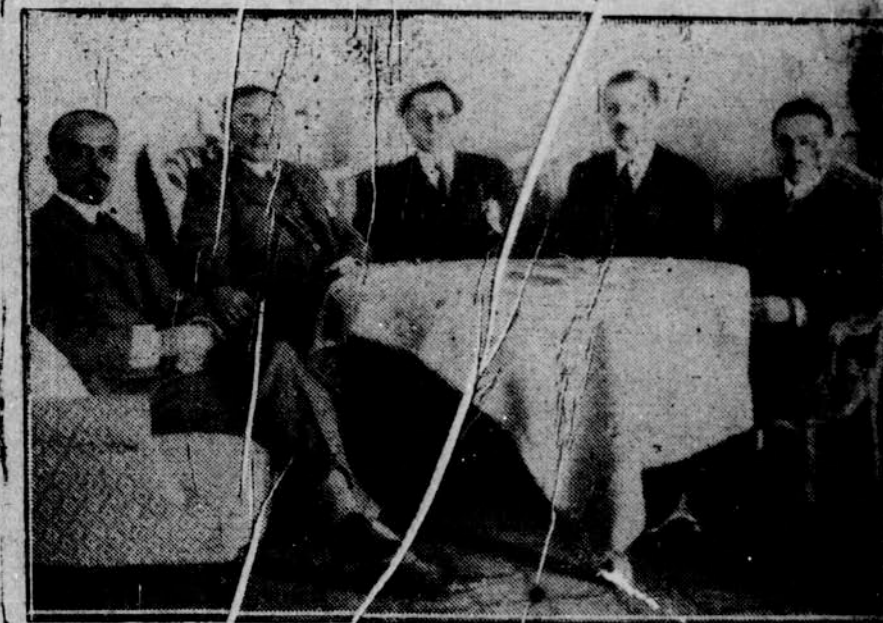
RUGBY UNION MATCHES.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

England sixteen, Rest twenty-one; (at Twickenham); Bedford ten, Rosslyn Park sixteen; Birkenhead Park seventeen, Bradford five; Cardiff twelve, Bristol six; Gays

TURKISH DELEGATION AT GENEVA.



Central Press.

The Turkish Delegation at the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, who withdrew over the Mosul question. The photograph taken in their hotel at Geneva shows from left to right:—MUNIR BEY (Turkish Minister at Bern); DJEVAD PASHA (Commander of Turkish Army); TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY (Turkish Foreign Minister); CHUKRI BEY (ex-Minister of Public Institutions) and HIKMET BEY (Turkish Minister at Belgrade).

C. P. NOTES.

CONGRESS AND SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

At a recent meeting of the C. P. Hindusani Provincial Conference a resolution was passed to the effect that the work of the Congress in this Province should be exclusively in the hands of the Swaraj Party, and the Provincial Congress Committee should devote its funds and organisation entirely to the constructive programme including Charkha, removal of untouchability, Hindu-Muslim Unity and village organisation.

Nagpur Philosophical Society.—The Sixth Anniversary of the Society was celebrated in the Bishop College Hall last week when the guests and members were entertained. The Most Rev. W. J. H. Robberds, Lord Bishop of Brechin, the Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church, delivered the annual anniversary address on "Claims of Christianity." The authorities of the All-India Academy of Philosophy and Religion have invited the Nagpur Philosophical Society to become, in addition to its own activities, the centre for the Academy in these provinces and to undertake to start, edit and publish on behalf of the Academy a first rate All-India Philosophical Review worthy of the great philosophical and religious traditions of this country. The authorities are carrying on correspondence to achieve the object.

Village Panchayats in C. P.—A questionnaire has been issued by C. P. and Benar Village Panchayat Committee, requesting the public to express their views as to the comparative importance which should attach to the allotment of judicial and administrative functions to village panchayats and the type of village in which the village panchayat can best be instituted.

"Justice before Law."—In the course of his inaugural address at the first annual social gathering of the Final year students of the University College of Law, Nagpur, Mr. M. V. Abhayanker, M.L.A., said that as the students of the Law College would either join the Bench or the Bar, they should remember one thing that law is subordinate to justice. Whenever, therefore, there was a conflict between Justice and Law, Justice must prevail.

C. P. Railways.—The report of the Directors of the C. P. Railways Co., for the year ending 30th September, 1925, shows that there has been a steady growth in their traffic both as regards the number of passengers carried and the earnings derived therefrom. The increase is attributed to the receipts from goods traffic. Favourable crops and trade conditions generally have contributed to the prosperity of the districts served by the railways with the results reflected in the figures. The Directors declare an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum less income tax.

KURLA MILL-OPERATIVES.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala writes:—

It is a healthy sign of the times that Mill-agents since the last strike have begun to show a gesture of conciliatoriness towards the workmen as well as their sympathisers. The Kurla Mill-operatives' Union was brought into existence during the strike. Since the opening a deputation of representatives of the men under their Hon. Secretary Mr. Jhabwala has met the Agents of the Swadeshi Mills and got certain differences amicably settled. The men's grievances were remedied by the Saklatwala Brothers under the Tapa Company though a few grievances have still remained unaddressed which too in fullness of time Mr. Jhabwala hopes to represent. Again the Corla Mills of the Ready-moneys had dismissed an old blacksmith who had put in some 20 years of loyal service. But the Hon. Secretary together with the men took prompt action in the matter and to the great satisfaction of the Union the old hand has again been taken on.

NAGPUR UNIVERSITY EXAMS.

Nagpur University Registrar, notices:—Date of commencement of written Examination: Last date of application by College students: Last date of application by ex-students and teachers are respectively.

1. Intermediate 12th March, 1925, 12th January, 1925, 12 Dec. 1924.
2. B.A. & B.Sc., 26th March, 1925, 26th January, 1925, 26th Dec. 1924.
3. M.A. & M.Sc., 12th March, 1925, 12th January, 1925, 12th Dec. 1924.
4. LL.B., 26th March, 1925, 26th January, 1925, 26th Dec. 1924.
5. L. T. 26th March, 1925, 26th January, 1925.

The dates for practical Examinations will be announced separately.

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When Nature strikes a balance, and calls in debts incurred—Vitality, the fuel of life, having been consumed too quickly by the excessive demands upon the store of energy—we are faced with disappointment. The enjoyments of life are but happy memories, the decline of mental and physical powers has set in, but are we, when Nature demands her pound of flesh, entirely powerless to stop the process of decay? Before the

discovery of Nature's own rejuvenator, RADIOSAN, the answer was, yes, but now RADIOSAN comes as a boon and a blessing to all who have drawn excessively on their resources of strength. RADIOSAN makes new rich blood, builds up body tissue, increases the vital forces of the entire human system, resulting in renewed youth and giving once again the power to enjoy all the pleasures of youth.

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SHUDDHI AND SANGATHAN.

(Continued from page 4.)

Titles such as Swaraj or Commonwealth of India or Home Rule for India have no attraction for us.

A SOLUTION OF HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

It is reassuring to find that there are a few Hindu politicians who are working hard and earnestly to promote the cause of unity and good-will between the two communities. The Muslims have shown even greater earnestness in this cause.

One remarkable fact should never be forgotten that some Hindu politicians on the pulpits of famous mosques as a pledge of their good-will. But we are greatly discouraged by the poor results of our efforts. Nevertheless, this is not a question which we should put aside as impossible of solution. But as a first step we must fully meet and definitely check the baneful activities of those Hindu politicians who under the protection of Englishmen's bayonets and taking advantage of their tolerance and patience are sowing trouble in the land to attain Swaraj the full implications of which they do not understand and would never face. It will, perhaps, be years before a substantial fusion of the two peoples comes about and probably it will be as the result only of some general social upheaval. We must in the meantime persevere in our effort as the most serious item in our daily task. The real solution of the problem which we have in view is to bring about a state of things in which the conditions of life of the entire population—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis and Christians, the peasants, labourers and Hindu untouchables—will be so improved economically and intellectually and the political power so distributed in the general population that domination by a class of monopolists and intelligentsia whether Hindu or Muslim will have disappeared and with that all strife between the different communities. Will our Hindu friends also accept this as their aim in all their political and administrative thinking and work steadily towards it? It cannot, let them remember, be attained all at once by the adoption of any particular political measure however radical, still less by any philosophical mantram, however alluring in its simplicity. It is in fact that question of questions which is agitating the whole world and whether anyone likes it or not, the social movement which is

based on the cravings of universal human nature is not going to be stopped. It is for us to welcome it in India and give it a proper direction in the circumstances of the country. It is no longer the mere vision of a millennium, for modern science and organisation can attain it and will attain it perhaps before very long. It is an ideal which has a special appeal to us Muslims, since it is a fundamental conception of Islam itself. Islam, as you know, recognises no class superiority or domination; it has no room even for a priesthood and while it recognises private rights, sets its face against the objectionable features of capitalism.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS IN BENGAL.

I shall now give you a few facts regarding the position of the Muslims in Bengal as an illustration of their general condition all over India and indicate to you the causes that have brought it about. Any student of Indian history knows that since Bakhtiyar Khilji came to Bengal with 17 horsemen and captured the government of the country in 1199 the Muslims have been indisputably the rulers of that province until the establishment of the East India Company's Government in 1757. During this period, for nearly 300 years Bengal was an independent Muslim kingdom and for the rest it was more or less nominally a province of the Moghul Empire. The Arabs perhaps even from before Khilji's conquest had a brisk trade with Bengal on the Chittagong coasts and there must have been considerable admixture of Arab blood in the population of those coasts. The Afghans, the Persians and the Moghuls must have found employment in thousands in the army and the civil administration, not to speak of the numerous courtiers and retainers that must have flocked into the province. The Muslim population there is now about 25 millions. Many at least of Bengal's Muslim rulers were great patrons of learning and literature. It is well-known that Hafiz, as he himself says in one of his inimitable verses, received an invitation to the court of the Bulbans. It was under the patronage of the Muslim rulers of Bengal that the Bengali language and literature which the Sanskrit pundits used to look down upon, were developed with the collaboration of Muslim writers, somewhat in the same way as Urdu in the United Provinces. This is revealed by the investigations of Dr. Dinesh Chandra Sen and other authorities on the subject.

In the plains of Bengal everything decays with incredible rapidity but magnificent ruins in brick and mortar are still to be seen here of the Muslim Bengal's past grandeur. In Dacca or Jahangirnagar which was one of the later Muslim settlements you will find even now beautiful mosques at a distance of every few yards and the golden mosque at Gour, one of the earliest capitals of Muslims in Bengal, must have been one of the grandest places of worship in the world. Only the other day one Englishman after seeing the ruins of Gour writes in the Field that the city in the Muslim days must have been in extent and population nearly equal to Calcutta and the people of those days must have attained a high standard of civilisation. He says, 'The line of 49 Muslim Kings who reigned there between 1200 and 1530 kept a court of which

the oriental splendour must have nearly equalled that of the contemporary rulers of Delhi.' In Hunter's 'Indian Mussalmans' you will find the description of a village in which just before the days of the East India Company a Muslim nobleman lived in his mansion on the banks of a beautiful lake where the ladies used to enjoy the cool evening breeze in gaily painted house-boats, in the midst of an extensive park where men used to hunt preserved game. Adorned with hundreds of such mansions the country-side of Bengal in the days of the Muslim kingdom must have presented a picture very different from that of the present times. Even during the regime of the East India Company, only three generations back, a large portion of the land of Bengal was held by Muslim jagirdars; aimmadars and zemindars and the civil administration was staffed almost entirely with the Mussalman officers; the dewans, sadrisadurs, mutris, kazis and maulvis, the sadarals, sadaramins, the kotwal even amils including mohurrirs and nakalnabis were all Mussalmans. Education was widely spread and I have not the least hesitation in asserting that the percentage of literacy among the Mussalmans in those days was higher than at present. Every Mussalman of position had a madrasa or maktab and a mosque attached to his house; these madrasas turned out men well educated in Arabic and Persian able to conduct business in the courts as judges and vakils and in other capacities in the administration in Persian and latterly in Urdu. I myself saw the ruins of some of these madrasas. One of the first steps in the policy of the East India Company, when its military ascendancy was firmly established in Bengal, was to abandon recruitment of the Mussalmans of Bengal in the army and when it obtained a firm grasp of the details of the revenue, judicial and police administration of the country with the help almost entirely of Muslim officers in the Court of Directors though not without considerable division of opinion suddenly altered their policy. English and Bengali were substituted for Persian and Urdu and in one generation the Muslims were swept out of the administration. The motive was mainly political though it was supported on administrative grounds.

The resumption proceedings which were started soon after the Wahabi movement in Bengal and apparently in consequence of it resulted in the confiscation of the Muslim jagirdars and aimmadars, according to Hunter's estimate, of one-fourth of the land. The cumulative effect of these policies was to pauperise the entire well-to-do and educated classes of the community consisting of hundreds of families and to throw out of employment vast numbers of the general population. Most of these families had to resort to villages so that they might earn a scanty living by cultivating the few acres of land that were still left to them or they could get hold of. There they had neither the means nor facilities for educating their children, but you will find to-day in many a humble Muslim cultivator's family all over Bengal, traditions of better days. The large admixture of Arabic and Persian words in the spoken Bengali language also testifies to the past history. The net result has been that the classes of the community which should ordinarily provide its leaders have, owing to impoverishment and lack of suitable opening in life, become considerably disorganised and demoralised so that one obvious thing immediately necessary is to reconstruct that class.

This is a mere sketch of the present condition of Bengal and I would not have dwelt

on it but for the fact that it is a very striking example of what has happened to the Muslims throughout India. It must be admitted that the change of government was bound to tell most heavily on the former rulers of the country who were dislodged. But it was not necessary that they should have been reduced to their present condition. I have never been able to understand why the performance of boys and youths in the examination hall should be regarded as a test of the capability of vast communities, for that is really what is at the back of the present administrative system.

(To Be Continued.)

ALLEGED MANUFACTURE AND POSSESSION OF ARMS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

The Alipor Special Tribunal commenced the hearing of case against two young men Promodranjan Chaudhuri and Anantakumar Chakravarty who were arrested in Calcutta on charges of conspiracy to manufacture and possess arms. The Public Prosecutor, opening the case, stated that as there was reliable information that some of the persons arrested at Dakshineswar used to visit 4, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta an application was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for a warrant to search the premises. A revolver, ammunitions and six bottles of nitric acid, besides a number of revolutionary leaflets were discovered in the room occupied by the accused. Both the accused offered no explanation about the presence of the incriminating articles found in their room. There was evidence of an intimate connection between the Sovabazar House and Dakshineswar House. The Sovabazar House seemed to have served as an outpost to the latter. It was a temporary shelter for men and materials to be despatched to Dakshineswar house, the common purpose of the inmates of the two houses being the same, namely, possession and manufacture of arms, ammunition and explosives.

The case stands adjourned.—A. P.

"PIONEER" DISSATISFIED WITH LIBERALS.

ALLAHABAD Jan. 1.

The "Pioneer" commenting on the proceedings of the Liberal Federation says: Any expectation that may have existed of a clear lead to public opinion from the Liberal Party has been wholly disappointed by the proceedings at the meeting of the Liberal Federation in Calcutta. What there in the president's address or the pious aspirations expressed or the vague resolutions adopted by the Federation to attract the support that is needed to convert the Liberal Party into a living entity? If the Liberal Party is ever to give lead to solid opinion it will have to devise new and more statesmanlike policies.—A. P.

MR. DAUD RECOMMENDED AS LABOUR DELEGATE.

MADRAS, Jan. 1.

The South Indian Railway Employees Central Association has recommended to the Government of India that Mr. M. Daud General Secretary, Indian Seamen's Union in Calcutta be sent as delegate to the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in June 1926.—A. P.

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CURRENCY COMMISSION.

MR. A. R. SUBEDAR'S SUGGESTIONS.

In his written evidence submitted to the Indian Currency Commission Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar says, the procedure followed, so far by the Government has proved detrimental to Indian interest which can be verified by a reference to amount of loss of Rs. 55 crores incurred by the issue of reverse Councils Bills. He therefore suggests that the rupee should be stabilised as is found most agreeable to the general public in India at a standard of 1s. 4d. or say a maximum at 1/5. The exchange in gold standard should be and may be safely continued as was in pre-war times. As for the location and employment of a gold standard reserve it is "the universal desire of Indians" that the whole gold reserve should be transferred from England to India at once.

The control of note issue must be with the Currency Department (governed by the State department). Under no circumstances it should be transferred to any outside body or bodies, "much less to a Joint Stock Company." Mr. Subedar cannot, understand why the Imperial Bank of India is mentioned in this connection as it is not a State concern but Company of shareholders under the Indian Companies Act.

The policy should be adopted of having a Gold Mint in India. The issue of Currency notes against Hundies or Bills of exchange may be made as would suit time and circumstances. The purchase of silver may be made if possible by open tenders.

Mr. Subedar suggests the following table of reduction for International Exchange between Rupee and £ S. D. :—

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4 pices: 1 Anna.

16 Annas: 1 Rupee.

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4 Farthings: 1 Penny.

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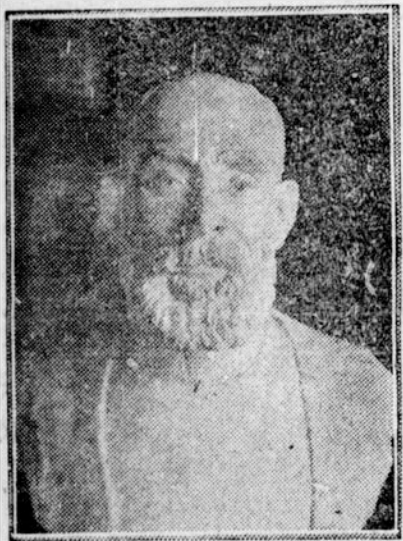
"The doctor said I had become so very bloodless that he was afraid a delicate might get in," stated Mrs. Martin. "When I got real bad my face would burn with neuralgia, which shot along the nerves from the temples right down to the chin. Inside the temples there wasn't a tinge of colour; my gums were white and my lips were purple. After a short walk I would have to rest and press my hands to my sides and gasp. I always felt cold and shivering. My nerves were run down and my head hardly ever ceased from aching."

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MUSLIM LEAGUE

S. AFRICAN ANTI-INDIAN POLICY CONDEMNED.

SESSION CONCLUDES.

ALIGARH, Jan. 2.

The following is the concluding portion of Our Special Representative's report of the Muslim League:—

The second resolution asked for an adequate number of jobs for Muslims in the administration. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed in moving the resolution, who thought, while a suitable standard of educational qualification was fixed for all appointments it was undesirable to place too much stress on competitive examinations, brought forward those very arguments generally trotted forward by Englishmen, namely that education was not the only thing but other qualities such as British character was essential. Dr. Hyder, that shining light of Government economies also spoke of the character and exhorted Government not to place too much reliance on merely educational tests.

The third resolution viewed that alarm communal bitterness and appealed to all public bodies to discontinue all activities savouring of aggression and to concentrate efforts on the question of Hindu-Muslim unity on a firm basis. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed and other speakers who spoke on the resolution instead of advancing the cause of the resolution spoke in the contrary direction which rather inflamed the feelings than allayed them. Mr. Sherwani was compelled to rise to a point of order but his voice was drowned by opposition.

Mr. Sherwani speaking said it was the first resolution of the League which he was supporting heartily. He said both the Hindus and the Muslims had committed but as long as they did not support the resolution heartily it was no use their passing such resolutions.

SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

Dr. Abdul Rahiman of South African Delegation explained the position of Indians in that country and the insults heaped upon them there and said the life was now impossible there. A vast number of traders in South Africa were Muslims and after the termination of their present trading license they would have to starve. Indians had no political or municipal franchise and had no schools where they could educate themselves. After all where was the harm in giving a Round Table Conference as Indians could not accept the law which placed them in a lower position. Even if the Muslims did not help them the South African Indians would go on fighting for the honour of India was at stake. They would die fighting in the last ditch so that there should be no black spot on the banner of India. They would go on fighting and probably die in the last ditch. Then Dr. Rahman addressed a few words to the President and the members of the Moderate Party, as he called them, to use their influence with Government to use their power of veto to veto the South African Bill. If veto was not used then Government would trick Indians as they had tricked them once before. He knew the names of Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Jinnah and he thought he knew something about India but he hoped they would forgive him his ignorance if he said something which they should attribute rather to his impertinence and stupidity than to anything else. He formed in India what was called a two-streamed policy in South Africa. He did not know that feeling between Hindus and Muslims was so strong. They living far away from India he did not know much about these things as they got little news about it except through papers. If they were divided in religious matters, was it not possible for the cry of "Bande Matram" to become a driving and sustaining force in the national spirit of unity. If they were determined then let them not pass any more resolutions but if there were difficult problems then let each of them be prepared to sacrifice something, and was it not possible for us to get together and be a strong, powerful nation. Some of them who were away in South Africa were hoping and praying that Indians would work and live harmoniously as they were in South Africa because they were compelled by forces there to forget these things and were welded together. They knew there that they were all Indians and they were serving their cause in their service to India. They only remembered that they were Indians and not Muslims or Hindus.

A BREATH OF FRESH WIND.

The speech is given at some length to show that it was like a breath of fresh wind in that artificial atmosphere, artificial in more senses than one. The speaker had to raise his protesting voice against the flippancy of some members when he was speaking about the right of Muslims in Africa to take a wife there from India; and his apologetic tones were more due to his feeling that he was speaking before an audience not very sympathetic towards him. It is not known whether Dr. Rahman's willingness to revert to civil disobedience in South Africa if things came to such a pass met with the approval of the League people whom he called Mode-

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING.

ACHARYA RAY ON DISCOVERY OF OXYGEN.

The annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Society was held on Saturday afternoon at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, under the presidency of Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray of Calcutta.

The secretary's report of the working of the Society during 1925, which was read and adopted showed that there was an all round improvement in the position of the Society during the year. The number of fellows increased from 101 on January 15, 1925 to 243 on 23rd December. The Society has lost one fellow on account of death and three fellows have resigned. The number of subscribers, other than fellows, increased from 15 on January 1 to 64 on December 22, 1925; of these 12 subscriptions have been received from abroad. One of the notable features of the activities of the Society during the year was the opening of a section at Lahore, and there are as many as 47 fellows on our rolls attached to the Lahore section. Donations to the extent of Rs. 4,700 have been received or promised. Acharya Ray and Sir R. N. Mukerjee who have paid Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively were elected yesterday Patrons of the Society.

The report in conclusion said:—

"The Society has helped to give a status to contributions from India to the chemical knowledge of the world. It is to be hoped that it will be possible for all chemists working in India to extend their active and whole-hearted support to its cause. The Society has a right to claim from the enlightened public that measure of support to which the usefulness of its activities entitles it. The help we have obtained from Provincial Governments, the Government of India and the States of Mysore and Baroda, though not adequate and up to our expectations in all cases, is encouraging as a sign of their appreciation of the activities of the Society. Towards the end of the last year the Council decided to take steps to bring the needs of the Society to the notice of distinguished men. The response we have already obtained, is encouraging and it will be a few months before we can give the fellows an idea of the extent of the help we have received."

WHO DISCOVERED OXYGEN?

After the transaction of this and other routine business of the meeting, Acharya Ray delivered his presidential address. He chose as his theme the discovery of Oxygen. This is a vexed question which has been raging on for the last 130 years and the controversy, said the Acharya has been carried on with considerable acrimony, as race feeling and the bias of patriotism come into it. Priestley, the Englishman and Lavoisier, the Frenchman, are sometimes taken as the simultaneous discoverers of the gas. It all depends, of course, as to what is meant by the term "discovery." "Is it the man?" says Rodwell. "Who obtains a new body for the first time without recognising that it is different from anything else, or is it the man who demonstrates its true nature and property? If the latter, assuredly Lavoisier discovered Oxygen. Priestley's observations read like the writings of the 17th century. Lavoisier's like those of the 19th. Not without reason said M. Wurtz, Chemistry is a French Science. It was founded by Lavoisier of immortal memory. The petty jealousies which disfigured the history of Science during the end of the last (18th) and commencement of the 19th Century, ought to find no place in our minds. The republic of science is large enough for every man to receive his due." Says Mr. Pattison Muir, "To coordinate the facts of science, to describe these facts accurately, to express them in a language which should make it easy to put together the facts that were similar and to keep apart those which were unlike, and at the same time to overthrow the phlogistic theory: these were the tasks waiting to be accomplished at the beginning of the last quarter of the 18th century. It is not often that the power of destroying and the power of reconstructing are united in so extraordinary a degree as they were in Lavoisier, the greatest of all Chemists."

Acharya Ray read copious extracts from the writings of various authorities, English, German and French and concluded by saying, "We who are neither English nor French can afford to hold the balance evenly and adjudge between the rival claimants. It is not necessary to belittle the one in order to magnify the other. Each was great in his own way and extended the boundaries of our Science."

"AT HOME."

Acharya Ray, president, and Council of the Indian Chemical Society, will be "At Home" to the members of the Society at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday at the Royal Institute of Science.

Mr. Asaf Ali then moved a resolution expressing sympathy with the South African Indians and it was passed. Resolutions were also passed about having separate electorates for local bodies in Behar and Orissa and unsuitability of Andamans for colonising Moplah prisoners. To the first Dr. Sayed Mahomood was opposed as he did not like this new thing to be introduced in Behar. The mover of the Moplah resolution was also shouted at and asked to be brief and said since the League was not anxious to hear him he would not tell them anything about the prisoners. A number of other resolutions were also passed and the League thus finished its work.

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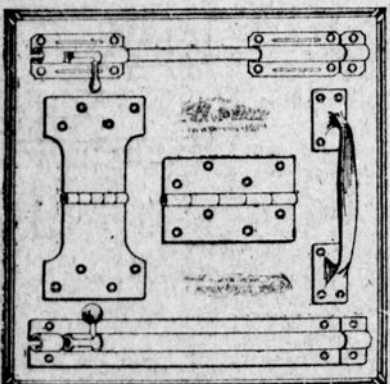
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